THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,419—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Aug	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 861
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	...	..	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	...	15 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	2 Augt.	4 Sept.	13 Sept.	...
Locksley Hall	3581	12 Augt.	7 Sept.	...	21 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	21 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
Newby Hall	4348	7 Sept.	1 Oct.	20 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6873	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	8000	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Cal	cutta
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan. 12.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Manchester	5551	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl.
City of Poona	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	574	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,031	489	839
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 3½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	24th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri.	25th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Aug. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pandua," 3,305 tons, on Wednesday, 23rd August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. 1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec, "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	13th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,016	S. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice...... Rs. 450 & 500 *

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... " 675 to 750*

Saloon Class to London...... " 545 " 685*

Saloon Class to London and back ...... " 865 " 1020*

Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350

Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back...... " 525

Intermediate Class to London ...... " 445

Intermediate Class to London and back ...... " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 450

" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... " 675

Saloon Class to London ...... " 545 to 585

" Class to London and back ...... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7583	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers,	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	6th September,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

14, Meadow Street, Bombay 24th July, 1911.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ...... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND......... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 151. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager,

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterioscopic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'
NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR.
GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas ...	Rs.	1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked or cut ...	"	2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	" ...	Re.	1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	" ...	"	1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	" ...	"	1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each ...	"	1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each ...		Rs.	3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States)
Seremban (F. M. States)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA

FORT BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Setties, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times the quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser" by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s. post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN, Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, and TUESDAY the 28th and 29th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st August, 1911.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Churney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 52, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds. and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba) D.	22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D.	21-30
Delhi .... A.	6-45	Delhi .... A.	8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi .... D.	22-45	Delhi .... D.	21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A.	7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A.	8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

WE SEND YOU FREE
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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

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Interesting Throughout.
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Please write to the MANAGER,
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IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING.

2ND, 6TH, 9TH and 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1911.

POONA RACES.
SECOND MEETING.

23RD, 27TH and 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 16th August, 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
AIDA
AN
EGYPTIAN TRAGEDY.
THE BRAGGER.
A would-be Sportsman.
FOOLSHEAD.
In his hunt for a lost needle
AND
OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.

EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.

NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

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Hongkong
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Odessa
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Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

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J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. I. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	"	5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. [illegible] are received in this account and interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to [illegible] allowed [illegible] of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, [illegible] and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these [illegible] received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—2 COTTAGE PIANOS, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 250 and Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 315, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd. Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No upbill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Mechines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves, Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4⅛ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4⅛ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort. behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Dadar, near Portuguese Church Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs Maneckial and Tyabji, attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mrs. Anna Domigo Miranda and Domnic Frances Miranda, the mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 13th day of April, 1910, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 9605 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Portuguese Church Road, at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 290-214, and New No. 3982, 3864; Old Survey No. 347, and New Survey No. 1470, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329 and 4,330 and Street No. 686, 687, 688, 689 and 690, and bounded as follows i. e.:—On or towards the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Anna Alerice and Domigo Valles, and on or towards the south by a Public Tank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Maneckial and Tyebji, Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at their office Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, Situate at Khetwadi Back Road out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Kentinwalla the executor of the will of the late Mr. R. H. Jalbhoy, deceased, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, the following two immoveable properties. The said properties will be sold either together or separately, as may be deemed expedient at the time of sale.

PARTICULARS.

First.—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Khetwadi Back Road in Bombay, admeasuring 173 1-4 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 492, New Nos. 14011, etc., Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10 and 9, and New Survey Nos. 5524 and 5587, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Bomanji Edulji Cooper, on the West by the Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the Khetwadi Back Road, which said premises bear Municipal D Ward No. 2112 and Street No. 55-59.

Secondly,—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane in Bombay admeasuring 112 1-2 square yards or thereabouts and bearing the same Collector's Nos. as herein abovementioned, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Kulsambi Khodabax on the West by the Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane, on the North by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the metal foundery of Cassum Mahomed Mitha and on the South by the property hereinabove first describes which said premises bear Municipal D Ward No. 2114, Street No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Executor, at their office No. 18, Esplanade Road within the Fort, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises near Carnac Bridge, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd August 1911, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant lands:—

Plot Nos. 9B, 10B, 11B, 12B, 13B, Doongry Coly Street.

Full Particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 9—10, 88, 87, 86, 89 case No. 368, 2 Cainch Bunder Road Building, St. No. 14—16, case No. 7, Chunam Kiln Road.

Building St. No. 7, 83 case No. 18-5, Girgaum Road and Bhatwadi Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King & Co., in Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned valuable French-polished teak and blackwood furniture, such as new design rich silk tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, corner and side cabinets, silk Rajais and mirrors, new designed tile and marble topped teapoys and tables, ladies' and gents' writing tables, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, verandah benches, bedroom sofas, rocking, easy, low, office and Curzon chairs, office furniture, large Brussel's carpets, folding harmonium, phonograph with records, hatstand, screens, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1911.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO., Hummum Street, Fort.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

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B. O. C. KEROSINES	{	WATERLILY	150° F.
		CHUKKER	125° F.
		VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
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BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

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GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-3.
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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
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Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.
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THE
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,325,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	3,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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Minimum charge	...	" [illegible]	do.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [21st August, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	30	33,326
B B and C I Railway ...	40	45,205

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...175
Japan ,,	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 96	7	0
Forward	,, 96	5	0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24	0	0
Australian ,, ...	,, 24	0	0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,, 15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	,, 61	2	0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,, 61	3	0
,, 2nd ,, ...	,, 61	3	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Some business has been put through in Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola January beyond which there is nothing doing in contracts and sellers are nervous to sell largely to shippers.

Local mills are buying a little more than before and about 2,000 bales change hands daily at prices favourable to sellers.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	302	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	,,	300	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	,,	297	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	288	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,,	280	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	270	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,,	293	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	286	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	279-80	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,,	264	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Barely. Steady.
Estimated sales ...	... 4,000 bales
Total imports ...	... Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·40	6·17	6·12	6·07
+04	+02	+02	+02

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
6·05	6·06	6·07	6·09	6·09
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 12 7 0 B. T.

September ... ... ,, 13 4 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet.

We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ... ,, 8 6 0 R. D.

Brown Etawah ready ... ,, 7 11 6 ,,

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 57 3 6

Yellow Hinganghat ... ,, 64 13 0

Black Kutni ... ,, 48 11 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 9 6 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 24 12 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 4 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone strong We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady.

We Quote :—

White Pissi ready ... Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.

,, ,, sept ... Rs. 5 7 0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,735
Bank of Burma	136
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	75
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

David	367 1-2
Kohinoor	630
Manockji Petit	2,535
New Great Eastern	160
Standard	905

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay F. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	137 1-2
Bombay F. S. & T. C. Preference...	172 1-2 X. D.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,160
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Treacher and Co.	510

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	497 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ... — ...	2,225	bales
Wheat	18,940	cwts.
Linseed	2,722	,,
Rapeseed	554	,,
Gingellyseed	380	,,
Poppyseed	1,190	,,
Groundnuts...	99	,,
Castorseed	693	,,
Rice	8,780	,,
Myrabollams	1,535	,,
Cottonseed	9,434	,,
Mowraseed	5,396	,,
Gram	1,788	,,
Joowar	11,234	,,
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 19th August 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 12th Augst 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 12. Rs.	August 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,22,11,138	1,11,57,242
Other Deposits	11,43,81,281	11,79,13 407
Post Bills	18,812	18,886
Sundries	21,55,871	21,28,863
	14,93,67,103	15,18,17,899
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,36,17,101	2,20,42,741
Other authorised Securities	93,676	7,04,266
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,25,90,596	1,25,98,047
Loans do. do. ...	4,43,53,145	4,29,10,250
Bills discounted and purchased	1,18,58,250	1,16,38,293
Dead Stock	2,46,896	2,47,084
Stamps	4,932	4,836
Bullion	11,79,213	11,56,350
Balances with other Banks.	9,40,510	11,64,729
Sundries............	1,25,603	97,052
Cash	5,58,57,175	5,08,54,251
	14,93,67,103	15,18,17,899

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 21.

Very little business is reported to-day in the share market but from buyer's enquiries there appeared to be an undercurrent in tea shares.

Jute is firm with prices one anna higher.

The gunny market is steady, but the demand is poor. Hessians are irregular as second hands are underselling the mills.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th August 1911, as compared, with the statement of 8th Aug., 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 8. Rs.	a.	p.	August 14. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000	0	0	1,79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,31,27,147	11	6	1,97,61,771	11	8
Other Deposits, &c	17,21,37,956	1	2	17,15,85,634	15	0
Bank Post Bills, &c............	12,56,948	13	9	9,28,771	13	2
Sundries	12,47,756	0	0	11,67,550	10	7
	23,56,69,807	10	5	23,13,43,729	2	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,33,43,920	0	0	2,36,25,700	0	0
other authorised investments ...	53,46,782	0	0	53,44,822	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,63,96,948	4	7	3,63,29,227	0	6
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,92,31,961	0	4	3,92,32,087	5	11
Bills discounted, &c	2,79,20,377	5	0	2,81,67,736	0	11
Balances with other Banks ...	44,59,584	10	2	46,89,456	2	2
Bullion	......					
Dead Stock......	22,03,053	6	10	22,03,357	12	9
Stamps	12,667	7	4	13,295	9	4
Sundries	3,00,707	12	10	3,04,593	5	7
	13,92,21,561	15	1	14,03,60,275	5	2
Cash, &c., at... Head Office.. Cash, &c., at... Branches	9,64,48,245	11	4	9,09,83,453	12	10
	23,56,69,807	10	5	23,13,43,729	2	0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	7,91,895	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	25,73,480	Do.
Other Deposits	5,62,322	Do.
Post Bills	3,28,177	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments............	2,79,820	Increase
Loans............	4,32,279	Do.
Accounts of Credit	126	Do.
Mercantile Bills	2,46,859	Do.
Cash at Head Office	30,09,316	Decrease
Cash at Branches	21,55,475	Do.

Percentage 47·03.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR GLASGOW.

City of Calcutta s—2 bundles carpets, M Benner.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—4 bales carpets and 1 case haberdashery, King King and Co ; 15 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 cwts deer horns, J M Rehimtoola, 11 1-2 cwts cubebs, G Suehedina and Co ; 16 bales hides and skins, H N and Hajee Essa ; 2 packages carpets, Thos Cook and Sons ; 7 bales carpets, G Groom and Co ; 10 cases brassware and curtains, L B Bhootwalla ; 24 cwts chutney, N R Jussawalla ; 36 cwts chutney, Jall and Co ; 7 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 53 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 148 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 34 bales hides, H Oomer and H Moosa

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—325 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Buffalo s—63 casks skins, Chambers and Co.

FOR VALETTA.

Caledonia s—24 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR MARYPORT.

Westburn s—2,500 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gothic s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

Irismere s—1,500 tons manganese ore, M Doogan,

St. Fillans s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—288 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—85 bales cottonfly, V Jewandas and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Westburn s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—6 cases opium, P and O Co.

Austria s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bingo Maru s—39 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, A Chagla and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 45 cwts gum, V Tezpal.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB SESAMUM AND SUGAR.

The following first forecasts of crops in the Punjab are published :

Sesamum.—Except in Multan and Montgomery Sesamum is an irrigated crop. It is sown in the end of June, but as there was no rain then this year, the area sown is only 82,700 acres which is 69,800 acres less than was reported as sown in the first forecast of last year and 66,000 acres less than the final area. Perhaps the 30,800 acres of irrigated crop may survive in part. The rest is dead or doomed.

Sugar cane.—The area sown with sugarcane is 341,600 acres compared with 384,100 acres estimated in the first forecast and 387,900 acres finally reported last year. Sowings were short in the important districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Gujranwalla, and Lyallpur chiefly because the extreme cold of last January spoiled the seedcane. The irrigated cane is in normal condition, but the unirrigated cane is of course suffering from the drought. Sowings were normal, i. e., in the end of March and beginning of April, except in the Lahore division where they take place in the beginning of March.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st August, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	20	12	31 p.m.	20	14
Teheran ...	21	10	45 p.m.	3	48
Suez	21	13	45 p.m.	1	14

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted (11-7-11.)

During interruption this cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can be accepted at sender's risk only. (8-8-11.)

Bhamo route to China restored (19-8-11.)

Ahwaz line restored (21-8-11).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HENLY-SMITH—August 7, at Ramna, Dacca, the wife of J. Henly-Smith, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star film "Aida, an Egyptian tragedy." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim : "Building a bank must pay, for there's money in it."—Chicago Tribune.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oceana," with the English Mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday next.

Young Men's Jewish Debating Club.—Principal N. G. Welinkar will deliver a lecture to the Jewish public in the Israelite School Hall, Mazagaon, to-morrow, on "The Leaders of Men." The Rev. Dr. D. Machickan has consented to preside.

Postal Notice.—With effect from Monday, the 4th September, the work of the Bombay General Post Office in all its branches, will be performed in the new building, near the Victoria Terminus Railway Station. On and after that date, no postal work will be done in the present building.

St. Peter's Church, Bandra.—The feast of the Assumption of the B. V. Mary, which is celebrated annually by the Ladies' Sodality, attached to this church, passed off with befitting solemnity. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Feit, S. J., assisted by the Rev. Fathers Reischter, S. J., and De Silva.

Illness of Begum of Cambay's Daughter.—The younger daughter of H. H. the Begum of Cambay, Princess Nawab Begum, who for the past two months had been ill in Poona, has now completely recovered. She has been attended by Col. Childe of Bombay, and her recovery has relieved the Begum of much anxiety.

Painting Competition.—A competative examination of paintings was held last month by the "Prabhatam" Association of Bangalore. The subject selected for the Senior competition was one of the scenes from the "Ratnavali," a Sanscrit drama. The following gentlemen took the prizes : Mr. M. A. Joshi, the first prize, a gold medal, and Mr. E. Krishna Lampi of Irivanaun the second prize, a silver medal.

Agri Community and Improvement Trust.—On Sunday a meeting of the Agri community of Bombay was held in Kumbarwada 2nd Street, when a memorial was adopted, which is to be forwarded to the Chairman and Board of Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, complaining of the occupation by the Trust of a temple and Dharamsala belonging to the community and petitioning for adequate compensation on the ground of their poverty as a community.

Late Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar.—The Managing Committee of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund at their monthly meeting, held in Zaoba's Mandir, on Sunday, under the presidency of Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., passed a resolution of condolence on the death of the late Rao Bahadur Vasudew Jogonnath Kirtikar, one of the founders and trustees of the Relief Fund, which took place on the 16th instant. The resolution was moved by Mr. Anandrao Harishankar Kothare, a leader of the Prabhu community and seconded by Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B., Government Pleader.

Protest Meeting.—A public meeting of the Indian merchants of Bombay rate-payers, and residents of the Municipal Ward B., will be held to-morrow at the corner of Chuckla Street and Carnac Road opposite Crawford Market, at 4 p. m., (B.T.), to consider and adopt a memorial to Government against the construction by the Improvement Trust of any wide road between Crawford Market and Sandhurst Road. All Indian merchants of Bombay, rate-payers and residents of B. Ward are invited to attend the meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji will preside.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ....Territorial ....Blankenburg

Overture............Romantique ....Keler Bela

{ A. Dance ....Hungarian ....Brahms

{ B. Characto-Piece The Mill in the Black Forest............Eilenberg

Selection ....The Girls of Gottenberg ....Caryll

Valse ....My Queen ....Coote

Selection ....The Girl in the Train.Leo Fall

Gallop............Iris ....Faust

Sachin State.—Her Highness the Begum Saheba gave birth to a son on the 19th instant. This is the second son born to Her Highness. A general holiday throughout the State has been ordered for Thursday the 24th instant, on which day the child will be given his name. Both Her Highness and the new-born Prince are doing as well as can be desired. At a Durbar held last evening in honour of the event there were present all the relatives, Sardars, Jagirdars, State Officials, and many of the subjects of the State who offered their sincere congratulations and presented nazars. The usual distribution of sweetmeats to school children and grain and money to the poor and destitute were made. The child is to be named Nawabzada Mahomed Sirruhr Khan.

SEDITION IN GUJERAT.

The District Magistrate of Kaira has ordered a pleader of that district, named Punjabhai Someshwar Bhatt, to be bound over to be of good behaviour, with a view to preventing him from spreading sedition. The information, on which this action was taken, was filed by Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., Bombay.

EIGHT GRANDS PRIX IN THREE YEARS.

This is a magnificent achievement of which the Lemco and Oxo Company have reason to be proud. Eight Grands Prix in three years ! And these high honours have been awarded to their famous products Oxo and Lemco solely on their merits in open competition in such world-renowned exhibitions as the International Exhibitions in London, Brussels and Buenos Aires, and the Franco-British and Japan-British exhibitions in London. The Liebig company exercises complete control over the making of their products from the growing of the grass to the bottling of the extract. They have their own cattle and they exercise the strictest supervision throughout farm and factory.

Dr. Douglas Dawson's Antarctic ship "Aurora," which is bound for Hobart, arrived at Sheerness in mail week and was swung for the adjustment of her compasses.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INQUIRY INTO A PLEADER'S CONDUCT.

In the first divisional Court on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, an inquiry was conducted relating to the conduct of Mr. Ishwarlal Kalyandass, a High Court Pleader, usually practising in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

On behalf of the Pleaders' part, Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, appeared, Mr. Ishwarlal was defended by Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by messrs. Hiralal and Company and Mr. Daji A. Khare.

Mr. Rao, in stating the facts, said Mr. Iswarlal was charged with accepting employment as a lawyer through a proclaimed tout named Balkrishna on the 30th June, 1910. It appeared that, on 1st April 1910, a second appeal was dismissed by this Court under Order 41 Rule 11. The appellants in that case were one Hailaji and others. At the end of June, 1910, Hailaji came to Bombay to file an appeal under the "letters patent" from the order of dismissal. Upon making inquiries he was advised to engage Mr. S. Bhandarkar to file his appeal. As Hailaji did not know Mr. Bhandarkar's office or residence, he went to Kalbadevie on the 30th June, to make inquiries about Mr. Bhandarkar. There he met a man who took him to Mr. Ishwarlal's office, at the corner of Princess Street. Hailaji was there introduced to Mr. Ishwarlal, who accepted the work. The man, who introduced this work, turned out to be a proclaimed tout of the Small Causes Court. At 2 p.m., that day, the pleader saw the client at the High Court and promised him to file his appeal. On the 3rd July, the papers in that case were returned to Hailaji on the ground that the appeal was time-barred. The client then asked for a refund of Rs. 30, given to Mr. Ishwarlal as a part-payment of his fees, as no work was done. The client contended that the monies were not returned when the Pleader argued that they were. On 4th July, the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Spencer, was informed that this client had been taken to Mr. Ishwarlal by a tout, and he began to make inquiries into the matter. He examined Hailaji and his three companions and another proclaimed tout named Pata. On the 11th July, Mr. Spencer sent for Mr. Ishwarlal and read out to him the statements he had recorded. Asked what Mr. Ishwarlal had to say in the matter, Mr. Ishwarlal declined to allow any statement of his to be reduced to writing, but said something which had reference to the refund of Rs. 30. The Registrar then reported the matter to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, who sent the papers of this inquiry to the High Court.

A charge was then framed against Mr. Ishwarlal under section 13 (E) of the Legal Practioners' Act, and he was called upon to submit his explanation in writing. On the 8th August 1910, Mr. Ishwarlal submitted his explanation in which he denied that Balkrishna had approached him on the 30th June or on any other day, and he said that the Rs. 30 were refunded. He also complained that the witnesses were examined in his absence, and that he was not given an opportunity of cross-examining them. On reading that explanation, this Court sent down the papers to the Registrar of the Small Causes Court with directions that witnesses should be examined afresh in Mr. Ishwarlal's presence, and that he should be given an opportunity to cross-examine them. This was done on the 26th August.

Mr. Weldon here said that his client had asked for this order, but the Registrar of this Court would not give it to him, saying it was confidential.

Sir Narayanrao said that the order was made in chambers and was confidential.

Mr. Rao, continuing, said that the Registrar of the Small Causes Court then gave Mr. Ishwarlal notice that witnesses were to be recalled. Mr. Ishwarlal then appeared with Mr. Payne, Solicitor, on the 15th September, and Mr. Payne had not concluded the cross-examination of the first witness when the matter was adjourned till the 22nd. On that day, Mr. Ishwarlal appeared with Mr. D'Souza, Pleader, who then raised an objection that the proceedings were irregular and he insisted on the witness being examined-in-chief again, but the Registrar refused to do so.

Mr. Justice Russell.—I can't conceive why the Registrar should have done so. The High Court's order was quite clear and any child could have understood it.

Mr. Rao read a portion of Mr. Spencer's report on the point which invoked a remark from Sir Narayan Chandavarkar that it was nonsense to say so. It was impossible for them to hear the matter any further.

Mr. Rao also agreed that the High Court's order ought to have been obeyed.

Mr. Justice Russell, in passing the order, said that in this case the procedure adopted had been a blundering one from start to finish. On the 26th August 1910, this Court directed that witnesses should be examined in the presence of the accused pleader and should be cross-examined by him. The Registrar of the Small Causes Court thought fit, for reason unknown to their Lordships, to disobey that order. The thing that now remained to be done was to direct that a further inquiry be held before some such officer as the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court might appoint, other than the Registrar, in accordance with the High Court's order, and that he should submit his report within three months from the date of this order.

CLAIM FOR DIFFERENCE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the suit brought by Messrs. A. Blaschek and Company against Lakhmichand Ramdayal, a Marwari firm to recover Rs. 3,449.

Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. W. P. J. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs ; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabcand and Wadia, were for the defendants.

The plaintiffs case was that, in October last, the defendants contracted to sell to them 100 bales of Akola-Khamgaon "machine ginned fine fair staple" cotton, to be delivered between the 1st and 25th January of next year, at the rate of Rs. 295 per candy, the contract to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. On the 25th January, a delivery order was received from the defendants, which the plaintiffs endorsed and passed on to the Japan Cotton Trading Company, Limited. The Japan Company drew samples and being dissatisfied with the quality of the goods, demanded arbitration. The defendants having declined to join in the arbitration, it was conducted "ex parte," and in the award an allowance of Rs. 6-8 per candy was made. This allowance being in excess of Rs. 5 per candy, the Japan Company rejected the goods under the rules, and invoiced them back to the defendants at Rs. 368 per candy, which was the ruling market-rate on 26th January, being the day on which the award was published. The plaintiffs had paid to the Japan Company the Rs. 3,449, being the difference between the contract-rate and the prevailing market-rate. This difference the plaintiffs had demanded from the defendants, who had not paid it.

The defence was that the cotton supplied was of fair average quality of the new crop grown in the Akola and the Khamgaon districts. The defendants refused to join in the survey as proper standard samples of Akola and Khamgaon "machine-ginned fine fair staple cotton" were not in the possession of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association; the Association was bound to keep them corresponding to the Liverpool classification as closely as possible. The samples for the survey, which the Bombay Cotton Trade Association had, were taken before December, 1910. About the end of December, 1910, the cotton-crop was seriously damaged by rain in the Akola and Khamgaon districts. The defendants averred that fresh standard samples should have been taken of the fair average quality of the crop after this. The defendants, therefore, rightly refused to join in the survey; they prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

After recording the evidence, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amounts claimed with costs and interest on the judgment.

HUZURIA STREET MOSQUE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz and another against Mahomed Hoosein Haji Moosa for removing the defendant from the management of a mosque in Huzuria street.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Mirza, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. H. S. Captain, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, were for the defendant.

The plaintiffs said that the defendant had totally mismanaged the mosque and its property and had neglected and refused to give any account of the management. He had failed to repair the property which was declared unfit for human habitation. He had neglected to pay municipal bills for the last three years since when the first plaintiff had been paying the water tax. The defendant was besides an undischarged insolvent. In 1907, the first plaintiff and another person had spent Rs. 5,000 on the repairs of the mosque. They, therefore, prayed for the removal of the defendant from the management and a scheme.

The defence was that the defendant was validly appointed mutavalli of the mosque and denied mismanagement. He denied the main allegations of the plaintiffs and said the suit was a vexatious one and should be dismissed with costs.

After some arguments, his Lordship, by consent of the parties, referred the matter to the Commissioner to frame a scheme for the management of the mosque and the property. Four men of the Moholla jamat were to be recommended as mutavallis. The defendant's name was to be considered as a trustee. Costs and further directions were reserved.

YARN MERCHANTS' INSOLVENCY.

Hearing of Appeal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal from an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, sitting as Commissioner in Insolvency refusing to sanction a scheme of composition in the insolvency of Abdul Kayam Ibrahim and others, who traded in yarn as Ibrahim Nooroodin and Company.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Colah, appeared for the appellants; and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. for the opposing creditor S. M. Tavawalla.

The total liabilities shown by the insolvents were over 33 lakhs and good assets according to them were valued at Rs. 1,82,464. Under the scheme, the creditors were to get half an anna in the rupee. The scheme was voted for by a very large number of creditors whose claims amounted to more than three-fourths of the total liabilities.

The learned Commissioner refused to sanction the scheme as he was of opinion that the terms of the scheme were neither reasonable nor such as could be calculated to benefit the general body of creditors. He was not satisfied that the fact that the assets did not realise four annas in the rupee had arisen from circumstances for which the insolvents could not justly be held responsible. He also held that the insolvents had not kept usual and proper books of account, that they had given preference to their relation creditors and that they traded by gambling in shares and American futures.

From this order, the insolvents appealed. Arguments of counsel are proceeding.

SALOMBRE FIRE FUND.

The first meeting of the Salombre Fire Relief Distribution Committee was held at Talegaon on Sunday. This joint committee came into existence by a resolution of the Salombre Fire Relief Fund Committee, Bombay, which was passed at their last meeting in June. The principal work entrusted to this committee is the control of funds collected by the Bombay committee and the Collector of Poona, which are now amalgamated and the arranging and supervising of the quarterly distribution of relief to 104 sufferers in 18 villages as settled by the Bombay committee with the help and co-operation of the Collector of Poona. The Committee consists of 8 members whose names are as follows:—(1) Mrs. Ramabai Saheb Ranade, (2) Mr. J. Rodgers, Deputy Collector; (3) Mr. C. D. Jumde, Mamlatdar of Maval Taluka; (4) Mr. P. R. Kapadia, Mamlatdar of the Haveli Taluka; (5) Mr. Ishwardas Varshne, Manager Talegaon Glass Works; (6) the President of the Talegaon Municipality, Mr. G. G. Dharan; (7) Mr. G. K. Devadhar, of the Servants of India Society, and (8) Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society. Mr. G. K. Devadhar is the secretary of this joint committee. All the members except Mr. Kapadia were present and Mrs. Ranade was voted to the chair. Mr. Devadhar in explaining the origin and the constitution of this committee briefly described the several stages through the work of the Salombre Relief had passed and gave the members an exact idea of the duties and responsibilities that devolved upon them. An extract was read from Mr. Hormasjee Wadia's letter which gave an assurance of 13 life annuities from the Wadia Trust. The funds at the disposal of the committee after the second quarterly distribution, which was recently done and on which nearly Rs. 850 had been spent amounted to Rs. 7,639, a sum just sufficient to cover a period of five years. An additional sum of about Rs. 1,000 which was still unrealized was available for giving help to new applicants, and the interest that would accrue therefrom was ordinarily set aside for the expenses of the committee's work of distribution. The committee then discussed a few important points in respect of distribution, dates of meetings and the few conditions that were laid down in some cases, in which relief was given to young high-class widows and children of school-going age. Mrs. Ranade was requested to either see or correspond with the women who were called upon to fulfil these conditions. Mr. Joshi was appointed assistant secretary and it was resolved that a major portion of the funds should be placed in the Bank of Bombay as fixed deposits, and a sum of Rs. 2,500 necessary for the first year's relief to be deposited in the Postal Savings Bank. Half a dozen fresh applications were considered, two of which were favourably entertained. The meeting was attended by a number of people as visitors. Thus an earnest beginning has been made. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Ranade for presiding.

FORMAMINT.

At last there seems to be a real cure for sore throat. This painful malady, so common just now, is caused by inhaling germs, which grow very rapidly in the mouth and throat. Scientists have been trying for years to find a means of killing these germs, but the methods used so far have all been more or less ineffectual. The problem is said to have been solved by the discovery of Wulfing's Formamint, "the germ-killing throat tablet." As its description implies, Formamint cures sore throat by killing—in the mouth and throat—the germs which cause that complaint. In the same way Formamint also "prevents" sore throat and other infectious diseases, like diphtheria and scarlet fever. It is a most convenient remedy, for the tablets are simply sucked like sweets. They are pleasantly flavoured and quite harmless, so both children and adults can take them freely. Such a remedy is badly wanted in India, and there is sure to be a big demand for Formamint. It can be obtained from most chemists and bazaars. It comes to us with the highest recommendation from medical men in every part of the world, and particularly from the great throat specialists of England and Germany. Many celebrated people have also testified to its efficacy. For instance, Madame Adelina Patti, the great singer, says : "I have taken Wulfing's Formamint tablets for some time and find them very beneficial for the throat." The Princess Catherine Dhuleep Singh, writes : "The Princess Catherine Dhuleep Singh has found Wulfing's Formamint most effective as a preventive against colds and sore throats."

NEW GERMAN ARTILLERY REGULATIONS.

The 1911 regulations for the shooting of the German Field Artillery have now appeared, and are interesting as involving a very marked departure from those which preceded them. The old regulations rigidly laid down the procedure to be followed in every case ; after a certain percentage of bursts over, the battery commander had to shorten so many divisions, and so on. The result was that at artillery practice an officer was more concerned about the academical correctness of his procedure than about the effect on the target. In the new regulations nine-tenths of the rules have been swept away, and the battery commander is given a freer hand.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 22.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

For Judgment.

847-07 Mulji and K Madanji Devchand and others vs Tribhowan Virchand and another Captain and V

392-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India, Ld and another Little and Co

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

114-10 Pestonji R K and Co Abdul Kayum Ebrahim and others vs Sharafally Mahomedally Mahomadally Tawalla Payne and Co

2-10 Crawford B and Co The Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay and another vs Muncherji Pestonji Choksey Ardeshir H D and Co

1025-09 Hiralal and Co Golam Hussein Mulla Hussanalli vs Ramabai widow and another

477-09 Mirza M and M Kapilram Hadreoram vs Atmaram H Nazar and others Edgelow G W and Co

947-10 Thakurdas and Co Syed Ahmed Abdul Rehman vs Dhulla Kupa and another Mehta and D

638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkissondas Shivlal and another vs Girdharilal Akheram Mulla and M

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

For judgment.

357-10 Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs The Triumdas Mills Co, Ld (in liquidation) Payne and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

269-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Bhimji Bhanji vs James Macneill Tainsha and others Payne and Co

84-11 Jamshedji R and D Sadda Panna and Co vs Vasantrao Madhowrao and others Mulla and M

448-11 Malvi H M and R Gopiram Baghatram vs Triumchand Bhagwandas

450-11 Bhaishankar K and G Sahebram Bhawaniram vs Ramchandrasha Gumansha Humtia and others Judah and S.

514-11 Mulla and W Ramchandra Tarachand and Co. vs Lt Col W E Banbury, Wadia and Co.

518-11 Thakurdas and Co., Bai Junibabai widow and another vs. Nakhoda Mahomed Ebrahim.

520-11 Thakurdas and Co; Bai Junabai widow and another vs Mahomadally Hoosein and Co Nadirsha and D.

546-11 Bhaishankar K and G Govindji Kanji vs Lalji Shivji and others Malvi H and R.

560-11 Thakurdas and Co. Mathuradas Kallianji and Co vs Amratlal Virchand and another Shamrao M and H.

565-11 Mirza M and M Abdul Hajee Allarakhia vs Ramchandra Krishnaji Bhajney Kanga and S.

606-11 Motichand and D Ramalal Rakhmidas vs Purbhudas Gangadas Bhaishankar K and G

613-13 Maneckial and T Mahomed Bax Rahim Bax and another vs Sayedaboo Bakar Syed Kutbudin Eedroos

616-11 Motichand and D Dhulaji Khupaji and others vs Hoosein Khan Mohomed and others Chitnis M and K.

627-11 Motichand and D Kupaji Dalaji and Co vs Ranchordas Dewkaram and another.

Testamentary Suits.

13-11 Payne and Co Ignascio Gomes vs Elias Gabriel Coelho and another Jehangir M and S

Long Causes.

917-09 Matubhai J and M Maneckji Hormusji Sanjana and others vs Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry and another Little and Co

For Confirmation of Commissioner's Report

For Further Directions.

942-07 Madhowji K and C the Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Bhansali Ranchordas and others Edgelow G W and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

9-11 C P d'Cunha Laxman Krishna and another vs Ganpat Babaji Argade Sabnis and G

910-09 Payne and Co Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Bai Rehamabai widow and others Payne and Co Captain and V.

927-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayum and others Payne and Co Pestonji R K and Co Captain and V and Vrdeshir H D and Co

740-05 Jehangir M S Karnidan Chotmal and others vs Dhanabai widow and others.

1105-05 Edgelow G W and Co; Abdulla Gulam Hoosein vs. Remoobhai Allana and others Thakurdas and Co.

932-10 Payne and Co. R D Sethna vs. Heerji Dossa Jamshedji R and D.

964-10 Edgelow G W and Co. Sha Jivraj Rattonsey and Co. vs. The Bombay Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. and another Dapthary F and D Payne and Co.

859-15 Raghavaya B and N Jamnadas Doongersey and another vs. Purshotam Morarji and another Edgelow G W and Co. Dikshit D and S.

899-10 Maneckial and T Bhagirathibai widow vs. Ragho Babaji and others Maneckial and T S B Mehta

952-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla vs. Fatmabai widow and another vs. Tyabji D and Co

654-10 Bhaishankar K and G Bai Sonabai widow vs. Mathuradass Vasanji and another Mehta and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).

Summary Suits for Dismissal in Chambers.

547-11 Little and Co Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai Readymoney and another

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

845-10 Mehta and D Amirruddin Nurudin vs Abdul Hoosein Nurudin and others J R Patell and Co.

457-11 Ardesher H D and Co. Messrs Warden and Co William W vs Ramiah Haji and others Wadia G and Co.

974-10 Captain and V Deoji Hirji and Co. vs Ramiah Haji and others.

352-10 Kanga and S Bertie Smith and Co Ld vs Hormasji Ratonji Oomrigar, Jehangir and Co.

723-10 Nanu H and Co Rakhibai widow and others Morarji Mengji and others.

665-10 Shamrao M and H Messrs Nahgardas Purshotamdas and Co vs Messrs Kapadia Bros Mulla and M.

726-10 Jamshedji R and D Vallivahu widow vs Purshotam Vishram Mowji Dikshit D and S.

883-10 Crawford B and Co the trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Yemnabai widow and others Payne and Co.

893-10 Tyabji D and Co. Bai Auratbai widow and others, Khoja Ebrahim Purbai and others Jamshedji R and D.

894-10 Subnis and G Kailia Nayan Radha Kisson vs Shriram Mota and Co. Bickell M and R.

721-10 Mulla and M Bomanji Rastomji vs Chandulal Dalsukram Javeri Raghavaya B and N.

427-10 Motichand and D Ghellabhai Lilladhar and Co vs. Tejpal Ramsey, Shroff D and D.

907-10 Captain and V Mulji Pradhan vs. Jehangir B Petit and Co. Wadia G W and Co.

1172-09 Captain and V Saleh Mahomed Cassam vs Hassonalli Gulam Hoosein Payne and Co

751-10 Hiralal and Co Vishnu Ballal and Co vs Puranmal Gulji Singham Madhowji K and C Hiralal and Co

Before the Prothonotary.

For Investigation of Pauperism at 1-30 p.m.

12-11 A. Gandhi, Bai Laxmi widow vs. Harjiwan Natha and others Motichand and D.

The publication by the "Levant Herald," and other European journals, of details of the ill-treatment of M. Condoyannis, an employee of the Greek Consulate-General, has aroused great indignation in the Greek and other foreign communities. The "Tanin" denies that tortures were inflicted on the prisoner, but the evidence of foreign medical experts of high professional standing who examined his injuries after his release leaves no doubt that the Police, after beating their victim, amused themselves by driving sharply pointed pieces of wood under his finger nails with the object of extracting information with regard to the Greek Naval Lottery.

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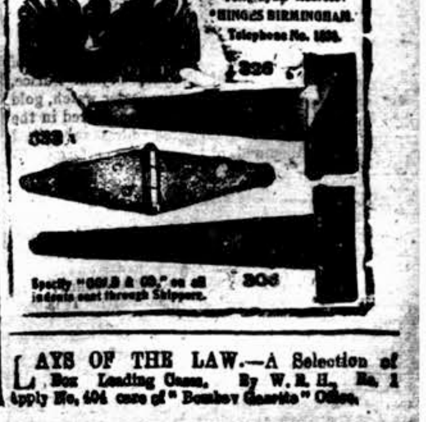

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Braziliana, 2,438 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,614 tons, Captain Kasch, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 19th Aug. should be regarded as a Fair Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin	Huddleston	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr ... Luck	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Shearme	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt Comr ... Jones	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Lt W Taylor	Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt's	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Okara	3438	Moth	Karachi	24-8	M M & Co
D&E Buffalo	2594	Chilton	Hull	27-8	J Finlay & Co
F Ismaila	3181	Rose	Colombo	22-8	M M & Co
G Mahammadi	1251	Jeddie		26-8	B & P S N Co
K Bingo Maru	3878	Sozeda	Kobe	27-8	N U Kaisha
M Shah Jehan	2566	McBear	Jeddah	22-8	B & H S N Co
N Westburn	3018	Hutchinson	Mary Port	30-18	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 20.

Achlibston	2870	Galt			S W & Co
Braziliana	2438	Snowden			G Cotton & Co
Fakhri	2555	Baldrin			Bo & H S N Co
Dorerio	2557	Young			T Morrison & Co
Galica	555	Wratt			K Nixon & Co
Gothic	2470	Walterworth			T Morrison & Co
Indiana	2873	Stewart			M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Lyne	Calcutta		M M & Co
Shirely	2192	Stone			Bombay Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Santhia	3353	Seddon	Rangoon	22-8	M M & Co
2 Itria	3420	Honeywood	Karachi	22-8	M M & Co
4 Oolobaria	3451	Kennedy			M M & Co
5 Pundua	2126	Logan			M M & Co
7 Koerber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
8 Austria	4599	Baicich	Kobe	24-8	A L S N Co
9 City of Calcutta	4886	Rae	Glasgow	22 8	
10&11 Delhi	4900	Brodshaw	Shanghai	13-9	P & O Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	3429	Snow			P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	25-8	M M & Co
15 Coloto	2846	Schiafino	Venice...Calcutta	24-8	S N Co
16 Somali	1615	Kasch	Zanzibar	21-8	A Strandes Co

P & O Dock

Gymeric	2558	Williams			E Tajbhoy

B I Dock

Kola	510	Morrison			M M & Co

M W D D

Malda	1250	Morrison			M M & Co

Offside K

Virawa	2176	Emmett	Calcutta	26-8	M M & Co
Lawoe	1817	Francis	Repairing		H T Ayoob

H W P D

Indravati	573	Esmail	Bhownagar		B S N Co
Sarasvati	448	Ebrahim	Marmogoa		B S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Karachi		B S N Co

H W V D

Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	24-18	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander	From
21	Braziliana	Snowdon	Calcutta, Aug 9

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Elysia	Roberison	Liverpool
	Hohenfels	Muller	Hamburg
	Somali	Kasch	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Santhia, for Rangoon, &c.
" Westburn, for Liverpool, &c.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf, &c
" St Fillans, for Liverpool, &c.
" Irismere, for Antwerp.
" Gothic, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, homeward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 19th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. B. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd August.

208. Strength.—The following having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No 1 94 Gunner W G Edwards to be posted to No 1 Company No 3 Sub-Division.

202. Lecture.—A lecture will be delivered by Capt C T M Leckie, 104th Rifles in the R A Lecture Room Colaba on Wednesday, 23rd instant at 12 noon.

Subject:—Communications in the Field. All members are invited to attend.

Mufti may be worn.

200. Meeting Rifle Association—There will be a general meeting of the members of the B V A Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Thursday next, the 24th instant at 7 p. m. All interested in shooting are requested to attend.

Note:—All members of the B V A (including E E Company) are members of the Association.

191 Class Badges—Badges for Company Classification for members of No 2 Company can be obtained from Corps Head-quarters any day (Sunday excepted) from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

185. The Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday 22nd September, 1911, at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a dance.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd August.

667. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—

Saturday 26th instant—"C" Coy.
Sunday, the 27th instant—"D" Coy.
Monday 28th instant—"G" Coy.
Tuesday 29th instant—"F" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

668. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday, the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

669. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1911. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Mr. Frank Lascelles, Master of the Pageant of London at the Festival of Empire, Crystal Palace, has been presented with a gold repeater watch, gold chain, a pair of Shetland ponies which figured in the Roman scene, and an illuminated address subscribed for by several thousands of the amateur performers in the Pageant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere!

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Indian Merchants of Bombay Rate-payers, and Residents of the Municipal Ward B., will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at the corner of Chuckla Street and Carnac Road opposite Crawford Market, at 4 P. M. (B.T.), to consider and adopt a memorial to Government against the construction by the Improvement Trust of any wide road between Crawford Market and Sandhurst Road.

All Indian Merchants of Bombay, Rate-payers and Residents of B. Ward are invited to attend the Meeting.

The Honourable Mr. MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE, will preside the Meeting.

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YOU OUGHT TO BUY!

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome:—

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 3 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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Rs. 1-4 each.

ANGELS OF LIGHT. Charles Marshall.
"Angels of Light" is a delightful song by the Rev. F. W. Faber set to music by Charles Marshall. Contraltos will welcome a song which is an important addition to Madame Clara Butt's repertory.

FRIEND. Clara Novello Davies.
"Is a charming song by Algernon Sassin set to music by Clara N. Davies."

LAND OF LOVE. Herbert Oliver.
"To P. J. O'Reilly's flowing verses, "The Land of Love," Herbert Oliver has wedded some appropriately bright and taking music."

MACUSLA. D. Macmurrough.
"Words by Josephine Rowe. Is a touching song which should soon become popular."

RED MARINE, THE H. Trotere.
"A brisk and tuneful ditty and is written in a popular style, intended for bass voices. I extols the deeds of the 'Jollies' in vigoroust fashion."

SEA ROAD, THE Hadyn Wood.
"The music of this song runs along fluently and is a breezy and animated nautical songs."

THANKSGIVING. Frederick H. Cowen.
"Words by Bishop Cotton and music by Frederick H. Cowen, is a new song, the opening lines telling of subject matter.
"We thank Thee Lord, for this fair earth The Glittering sky the silver sea:
For all their beauty, all their worth,
Their light and glory come from Thee."
"Madame Clara Butt has kindly taken under her wing the 'Thanksgiving' Song and from all accounts the people are eagerly asking for more of the same sorts of fare."

TOM, JAN AND HARRY. R. Batten.
"Is a bright and entertaining ditty, wherein a girl courted by three lovers proclaims her inability to come to a decision as to which swain she prefers. The one who does not waste much time upon words appears to have the best chance of success."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 22nd August, 1911.

FOOD REFORM.

ONE of the most practical measures taken during the past year by the National Food Reform Association, whose Third Annual Report has just appeared, was the formation of a Parliamentary Committee to further the ends of the Association. This was arranged at a meeting in a Committee Room of the House of Commons, where plans were laid to impress upon the legislature the importance attached by a large body of sensible men and women to the making of laws, by which a vast amount of disease and degeneracy may be avoided. The evil results of the faulty dietetic habits of the people and the general ignorance of cookery and food values are admitted to be deplorable and the Reformers think that steps might easily be taken to better this dangerous economic condition. The nucleus of a strong Committee was formed, and twenty-one Members of Parliament joined the active body of Food Reformers. The first meeting was held on March 14, when an official resolution to act jointly with the Society for the Prevention of Adulteration was carried. A definition has been arrived at as to the objects to which the Association and the Committee shall devote their energies. They demand first, a fixed Government standard for the nutritive value of bread, then the passing at an early date of a Milk Bill, the securing of a more practical and scientific teaching of cookery, hygiene and domestic economy in schools and continuation classes, and the making of these subjects compulsory on the older girls. Another demand is that, in every dwelling let to a family, a grate suitable for cooking should be found, besides facilities for the proper storing of food. Already the London County Councils Acts have made these two last items obligatory on the builders of new tenement houses. The fifth request is that every Patent Medicine should have the ingredients and their proportions plainly set out on its label, as well as the diseases it professes to cure. Further, they want a Government inquiry into the feeding of the Army and Navy, both at home and abroad, into the dietary of Prisons, Workhouses and other institutions, and into the condition of underfed scholars. The seventh counsel to be urged on His Majesty's Government is that it should make provision for studying the value for human food, of agricultural products and that the results should be published in a popular form. The Experimental Section of the United States Department of Agriculture has seen fit to do this regularly since 1894.

The final object that the Committee would like to attain is that the promised legislation regarding Inebriates should take into account the evidence of the dietetic treatment of Inebriety in Salvation Army Homes. If all these aims be realised, the National Food Reform Association will not only have justified its existence, but will be well repaid for its years of hard work, hitherto receiving but little recognition from the public, work of the most unselfish nature, the motive power of which is the hope of raising the standard of national health. It is a singular fact that, though a widespread interest is manifested in the crusade of the Society and its meetings attended by crowds of influential men and women and ardent Food Reformers are met with everywhere, subscriptions come in slowly. The late Hon. C. S. Rolls was the first Treasurer of the Association and a zealous exponent of its aims, he is succeeded by Mr. D. A. Thomas who takes charge of its slender funds. Of all the evils resulting from a faulty diet, rickets and defective teeth are the most easily recognisable among the people, whether rich or poor. Those who have studied the statistics of such cases assure us that only one per cent of the children in the United Kingdom pass through their first dentition without dental disease, that there are 100,000,000 bad teeth in the mouths of the British people and as many "socket abscesses." No wonder that a philanthropist in an access of pity gave £200,000 to provide dentistry for the poor of England. But, says this Association, it would take £200,000,000 to ameliorate their present dental condition. At a meeting in Edinburgh last December, Lord Ardwall, presiding, said that "the crass ignorance of everything relating to health among the working classes is perfectly amazing. The ideas they have about diet were perfectly ghastly. They are ruining their own and their children's constitutions by tea and white bread, perhaps flavoured with a piece of very salt and very ill-cooked bacon." Even shrewd Wales is not learned in these things. A Health Officer taking notes there found that the strength giving foods in vogue fifty years ago had given place to tea four or five times a day, to white bread and butter, foreign cheese and a little meat and vegetables. Result, marked physical degeneration. The school children have decayed teeth, 10 per cent. of them require spectacles, and few have the right bone and muscle development, "Shop" teeth are the rule, not the exception, among the mothers, who can seldom nurse their infants, and, said this irate inspector, "most of the youths are cigarette-sucking punies." He considers that "the laws of the land are far too lax in regard to comestibles."

East Anglia is in no better case. It has indeed splendid bracing air, the housing is above the average, wages good, the milk supply excellent, but still the health of the young people is deplorable. Most of them have lost their teeth by the time they are twenty-one. Strange to say, the better off the parents are the worse the physical condition of the children and their teeth. The Inspector casts an eye occasionally on what the pupils bring for their dinners and he is horrified at the pastry, the iced cakes and white bread and jam he sees them devouring. "Sweets, fine bread and tea" he is certain are doing incalculable harm to the nation. The babies are cheated of their real nourishment by getting tea from the time they are two months old. From the Midlands comes an opinion that the eating of sweets and cheap biscuits is one of the crying evils of the day amongst children. Parents give their little ones pence and half-pence to buy this rubbish, which ruins their digestions and banishes the appetite for wholesome food. Similar reports, with but little variation come from other parts of the Kingdom, all dwelling on the folly of the dietary and the ignorance of hygiene among the people. Mal-nutrition, the fruit as much of "unsuitable feeding and pampering as of insufficient food and general neglect" is increasing to an alarming degree. It is believed by clear-headed persons that the 60,000 annual British victims of consumption—of whom 11,000 are children and young persons—could be considerably diminished, if a knowledge of diet and hygiene was more general. Temperance, too, could be a much more popular virtue if faulty diet and bad cookery were at an end. At Oxford, Mrs. Bertrand Russell pointed out that, unless the wives of working men made suitable dishes for their husbands, they could not expect them to stay away from the public-house. Apparently the more ingenious men become in science and art, in agriculture, in medicine and surgery, the less do the mass of the people seek to apply the proved theories to their daily lives, except in facilities of communication and so-called luxuries. The purveyors of food to the country, indeed, utilise science much too diligently in the limitation and adulteration of every article of diet that admits of clever manipulation. The poor rejoice in the low prices that bring tinned food, cheap and nasty pastry sweets and pickles of a doubtful kind within their reach and instead of the wholesome unbleached bread, the stout oaten cake, home-fed beef and mutton of long ago, they have tea with its dose of tannin all through the day, adulterated alcohol and beer with every variety of tinned horror as a stand-by. We can only wonder that the health of the nation is no worse. The National Food Reform Association is working on the right lines, but it has a gigantic task to perform. When the man in the street is a convinced disciple, then the originators of the Reform may fold their hands and rest and rejoice.

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AEROPLANES AND SUBMARINES. Some very interesting and important experiments have been carried out by France, as the result of which the value of the aeroplane as a scout in war has been enhanced. An expert flying-man was employed to search for submarines, and his success shows that, while the aeroplane is expected to add considerably to the terrors of war, in this way one of the chief menaces of naval warfare will be appreciably mitigated. The result of the experiments is taken to prove that an aeroplane can discover a submarine from a height of over 3,000 ft., whereas the periscope does not reflect the image of the aeroplane after more than half that height. At the same time, it will never be easy to find a submarine even by the most practised pilot, for it is a mere speck in the vast volume of the sea. Further trials will shortly be made, but it is already considered necessary that, for such scouting, a slow machine that flies about 45 miles an hour is better than the fast scout, which does best service generally when attached to a fleet. The way is open to a whole series of new manoeuvres, whose programme would comprise the search for submarines at different depths in calm and rough weather—the search for floating and fixed mines, combined action of aeroplanes, cruisers, and torpedo-boats, the torpedoing of submarines pointed out by aeroplane by torpedo-boats, and also by torpedoes launched from the aeroplane itself, etc. From the great activity in the French army and navy aeronautic departments, it is evident that aeroplanes are intended, and expected, to play a formidable *role* in the next war, and the French mean to keep the lead they have established in this new branch of scientific warfare.

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A BIG SHIPPING SCHEME. IT is reported in a Home paper that a large scheme is under consideration, which if carried into affect must have serious consequences to the large passenger shipping companies, who at present run the Australian service *via* the Suez Canal. The limitations of the Suez Canal have made it impossible, it is argued, for the Australian Service to keep pace with modern progress, and the scheme, is to run larger and faster steamers to Australia *via* the Cape of Good Hope. During recent years there has been some tendency to make greater use of the Cape route, and it will be remembered that a few years ago the P. & O. Company, purchased the Blue Anchor Line giving them an alternative service to that *via* Suez. The present proposal is that steamers of the latest White Star type, running at a speed of 21 knots should be put on the route, and that Hobart in Tasmania should be selected as the transhipment centre for the various Australian States and New Zealand. It is calculated that in this way Melbourne would be reached from Home in 24 days, as compared with 30 days taken on the Suez route. South Africa would also benefit as the mails could be delivered at Cape Town in about eight days less than the time now taken. An important consideration, however, which at present stands in the way of this ambitious scheme is that the mail contracts held by the P. & O. and Orient companies have nearly nine years to run, and consequently too should the promoters decide to go on, these companies will have plenty of time in which to consider their position.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana," with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

SIR LOUIS DANE, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will leave Simla on 6th September on tour in Delhi and Rawalpindi.

WE are informed that Djafer Bey, Ottoman Consul-General, has sent in a protest to Government in connection with the meeting of the Hajis in Bombay last Thursday.

THE *Tribune* states that the People's Fete Committee intends to have at least one, if not more, wrestling contests and exhibiting matches during the Coronation Durbar.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the retention of the services of Mr. F. W. Wilson, Electrical Inspector, Bombay, for another four years.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th July, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 250,435 maunds, and Rs. 1,085 in the earnings.

IT has been practically settled that Mr. White from the Eastern Bengal and Assam will act as Secretary, Public Works Department, Bengal, when Mr. Butler goes on leave.

AN official directory and hand-book will be published under the direction of the Durbar Committee as was done on the occasion of the last Durbar. This will contain the programmes and lists of camps, and will give a mass of general information. It is expected that the full official programme as sanctioned by His Majesty, will be published within the next ten days or so.

THE Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, Legal Member of the Council, will proceed on a second tour on Saturday the 26th instant and visit Delhi, Agra and Bombay returning to Simla on the 10th September to be in time for the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 11th. The Council will finally meet on the 22nd to adjourn for the Calcutta Session.

IT has been proposed to convey his Majesty's Mail at Delhi, during his Majesty's stay there, by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, as expeditiously as possible. It is considered practicable to convey the mail matters for his Majesty from Bombay to Delhi in twenty-three hours; but a further reduction is possible, and with that aim in view a trial train, consisting of one engine and two bogies left Bombay yesterday morning from Colaba. It reached Baroda in six hours and is expected to reach Delhi within twenty-three hours.

NEARLY £8,000 is the amount estimated as the cost to the Hull Corporation of police protection during the seamen's strike.

MR. PERCY ADOLPHUS HUMPHREY, of Marlborough Buildings, Bath, and of Kowbroose, St. Ives, Cornwall, late of the Indian Civil Service, who died on April 25, aged seventy-two, left estate of the gross value of £92,618, with net personalty £84,552.

MR. JOHN GEORGE HENRY COLLISTER, of Madeley Road, Ealing, late chief engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, who died on June 24, aged sixty-six years, left estate of the gross value of £14,640 8s. 11d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £14,549 14s. 10d.

THOUGH the flight of President Diaz to Europe two months ago brought insurrectionary fighting to an end, a recrudescence of trouble is threatened. General Bernard Rayes has announced his intention of contesting the Presidency of Mexico, and consequently there is the prospect of another civil war.

THE treatment of Indian affairs in a party spirit is no new thing, the "Globe" remarks: "Indian politics have not always been considered above party, even before our own time. In the eighteenth century, Burke, whose tongue often ran away with him, attacked Warren Hastings, and in the discussion of Fox's India Bill, the mob which gathered outside the House shouted:—'No Grand Mogul, no Indian tyrant' at the offending Whigs. Many of the pamphlets published in the early nineteenth century dealing with Indian questions are full of party spirit, while Cobden's disgraceful attacks on Dalhousie will always be remembered and reprobated."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON MINISTERS.

The New Hebrides.

VICTORIAN TRAINING SHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, AUGUST 7.

WHAT may be termed a preliminary skirmish in the action brought by the Honorary Minister (Mr Robert Donald McKenzie) against S. E. Hocking and Co., of Kalgoorlie, took place in the Full Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rooth this week. In Chambers on July 10 last Mr. Justice McMillan decided that the alleged libel, which is the subject of the action, was not severable, and the defendants appealed to the Full Court to decide whether an amendment of the defence could be allowed acknowledging liability and paying into Court a certain sum in respect to part of the matter complained of.

Mr. N. Keenan, K.C., for the appellants stated that the action was one for alleged libel, the statement of claim setting out that the defendants published of the plaintiff a certain article headed "Three Rotten Sticks" in which the names of three Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. McKenzie, Gregory, and Conolly, were mentioned. It was clear that the article reflected on the capacity of Mr. McKenzie as a public man, particularly in respect to a measure known as the Redistribution of Seats Bill. It also went on to say that a man who was politically dishonourable could not, in the opinion of the writer, be commercially honest. The part complained of stated:—"Some of the men, most of them, must have businesses or employments of some kind on which they can fall back for a living when they have worn out their country's patience. It is marvellous, however, how men who do such things can expect to be trusted commercially, when they have proved themselves utterly unreliable politically. We have sometimes heard it illogically stated in regard to some politicians that, though they may be politically untrustworthy, yet in commercial matters they are as honest as the sun. We cannot characterise such statements as anything better than a libel on the sun, except perhaps when he is at his worst. A man cannot be commercially honest and politically untrustworthy any more than he can be politically honest and commercially crooked. The three gentlemen referred to—we must yield to the demands of convention to a certain degree in classifying them—are about to lose the opportunity of their lives. A chance has occurred to them of refusing to listen to the voice of the charmer or resigning from a Ministry in which in one instance at least, there is little profit, and certainly in no case is there any honour; of refusing to betray those who trusted them and, at one time, thought them worthy of trust. A piece of blacker political treachery than that threatened has never yet been manifested: that is to say, openly and brazenly, and in defiance of the opinions of all political honest men. There was in the reference to commercial dishonesty an attack upon the private character of the individual. It could be said that the defendants were bound to prove not merely that the plaintiff was untrustworthy as a politician, but corrupt as a commercial man. The defendants applied to the Judge in Chambers for leave to admit liability as to the libel of the plaintiff in his private capacity, and pay in a certain sum (the jury would have to determine whether it was sufficient or not) as damages for the injury caused, but they justified the libel so far as it affected him in his capacity as a public man. It was fair comment. The argument that was submitted in favour of the defence being allowed to pay into Court a certain sum of money and acknowledge liability in so far as the article reflected on the private character of the plaintiff rested on the fact that here there were two libels clearly and absolutely severable. Suppose the case went to the jury, who were quite satisfied that the defendants had reasonable material for the comment which appeared in the paper as regarded the conduct of these men as public men, but they were satisfied that the defendants had at the same time imputed a general charge of dishonesty, they must bring in a verdict for the plaintiff, as it has been admitted that the defendant had said he was not honest as a commercial man. Even supposing they succeeded in proving that he was commercially dishonest and not politically so, the jury must bring in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pilkington, for the respondents, said the general rule in libel cases was that if money were paid into Court the defendant must admit the libel. In cases of action for libel the payment of money into Court admitted the liability of the defendant. It was true, as his learned friend had contended, that if the defamatory matter was severable, payments could be made admitting liability in regard to parts without disturbing the right of other points to be contested. But that could be done in one case only—if the article complained of contained not one libel, but two. The question for the jury would be: "Has the plaintiff's conduct been such that it has stamped him as a most dishonest character?" There were no two issues for the jury, but only one: "Is the plaintiff an honest man?" Perhaps there was a tendency to use terms like dishonesty with the word "political" as if it were used in a metaphoric sense. Take, for instance, "guilty of the blackest treachery." The word "treachery" there was used metaphorically, just as if one had spoken of a "treacherous" marsh: but when one said that a man's character was as dishonest as a politician, that he could not go straight commercially, it meant he was a dishonest man. It was a charge of moral depravity that was alleged against Messrs. Connolly, Gregory, and McKenzie. He denied that there were two issues. Their charge against McKenzie was: "We say you have been guilty of certain political acts." Having proved that matter to their own satisfaction they said: "You are a dishonest man." The article obviously imputes that neither of these three men has the attributes of a gentleman, as it refers to the question that they had an opportunity to save their reputations, which they did not take. That was perfectly libellous. If, when the case goes to the jury and there should be justification of the libel, the jury would have to consider whether the plaintiff's conduct was such that he was, in effect, not a person capable of continuing commercially honest. That would be the sole question of fact. I believe as it stands—justification of the facts which have been alleged, and fair comment—the question will be thus—"Are the facts true (that is, did Mr. McKenzie vote for the Redistribution of Seats Bill) and if so, is it fair comment to say that he is a dishonest man?"

The appeal was dismissed, with costs.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Denman, the new Governor-General of the Commonwealth, accompanied by Lady Denman and suite, arrived from England by the mailboat last Saturday. The King's new representative comes here under circumstances that have already created a distinct predisposition in his favour. His political position as an active member of the Liberal Party in Great Britain, and his Parliamentary experience may be deemed in some measure a preparation for close relations with a community permeated by democratic sentiments though necessarily outside the sphere of party politics in the discharge of viceregal functions, the Governor-General will gain and not lose public confidence from the knowledge that his sympathies are with the movements that tend to promote national progress. As an administrator it will be clearly to his advantage that he has had experience of official life and the orderly conduct of business his aptitude for which has already been recognised by his appointment as a Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords. It is not, therefore, as a novice that he will take the reins in hand. Yet another department of unconscious education for a position of serious responsibility consist in his military training and experience. We are entering on a new era in our method of dealing with the important question of national defence and it was no unimportant part of the training of a future viceroy to see service in the field, while incidentally the fact of that service being related to one of the great Dominions is a point of special interest. His Lordship will not be the less cordially welcomed because as a soldier he was severely wounded in the South African war. As to the social aspect, both Lord and Lady Denman come to us with established reputations. Their tastes and inclinations are such as to suggest that under sunny Australian skies they will find themselves entirely in harmony with their environment. They are reported to be enthusiastic in their liking for all forms of sport, fond of horses, and strongly in favour of an outdoor life. That sentence might be written as descriptive of a typical Australian, and, assuming its literal accuracy, it indicates the strong probability that their residence here will be one of much enjoyment. Lady Denman, moreover, has an established position in the old country as a society leader whose charm and accomplishments have enabled her to play an important part as political hostess. It is also interesting to observe that Lord Denman did not postpone his personal connection with Australian affairs until his arrival among us, but besides rendering financial help to Dr. Mawson's Antarctic Expedition, succeeded in obtaining substantial support from the British Government. It is among the pleasant traits of Australian life that a readiness to reciprocate friendship and good-will is always manifested. Representatives of Royalty who have identified themselves with the people in their labours, pleasures, and trials have invariably found that so doing supplied a passport to their esteem and confidence, and Lord Denman has already entered on that course. The eldest son of our first Governor-General, during his recent visit, spoke of his father's term in Australia as the happiest period of his life. We trust that the latest of his successors will have an equally satisfactory experience.

VICTORIAN TRAINING SHIP.

In the Melbourne, Legislative Assembly on Wednesday the Acting-Premier (Mr. Watt) said that he had read with surprise the statement which had been made in regard to the management of the training ship John Murray. In reply to the affidavit referred to by Mr. Prendergast, the Leader of the Opposition, he had received a report signed by the chairman (Mr. Boyd). Portion of the report was similar to Mr. Boyd's statement published on Monday. The report went on to say that if Mr. Smith, the father of the boy, would lay any more serious charges it was understood that the man in question would prosecute him for criminal libel and so ensure full publicity being given to the facts. Again Mr. Prendergast had said that the boy had been kidnapped. The fact was that a deserter had been arrested. The report continued:—"We follow the principle which has prevailed in the Royal navy for centuries if a boy or a man breaks leave. Any other condition would mean chaos. The ship cannot be regarded as a children's creche where parents can leave their boys one week and call for them the next. Until the Supreme Court says that we cannot hold the boys, we intend to arrest all deserters. The committee asks Parliament to settle the question by legislation, otherwise the institution might as well be closed. Labour members: Oh, oh. Mr. Watt said that he might as well inform members that he was going to bring in a bill for that purpose. After referring to the good work done by the Committee, Mr. Watt added that if after considering the matter, Cabinet felt that there should be a further inquiry, it would not hesitate to order it. In the meantime he hoped that members would suspend judgment. Mr. Prendergast said that the reply had not altered the facts. It was still true that boys were illegally detained on board the ship. The allegation was made that a criminal offence had been committed on the ship, and it was said that the committee of inquiry had faced it with only a question of drunkenness. The police had been stopped from taking any further action. What right had the officers of the ship to constitute themselves a committee of inquiry? Let the police take action to clear the character of the officer against whom the charge was made. A letter such as that of Mr. Boyd was absurd. He had received a letter from a visitor to the John Murray to the effect that two boys, one of whom was the subject of the affidavit, were locked away behind bars on Sunday, lest their people should manage to take them away. They were kept like animals in a cage. The Sobraon had been closed in New South Wales for the very reason embodied in this affidavit.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Serious allegations regarding the oppression of the natives of the New Hebrides made by Bishop Wilson have come under the notice of the Rev. Frank Patton, the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Secretary. The Rev. Frank Patton said to-night:—"By the mail which arrived to-day letters have come to hand from Presbyterian missionaries in the islands which more than confirm Bishop Wilson's statements. The New Hebrides Synod, on which are represented the Presbyterian Churches of Australia, Canada, and Scotland, has concluded its annual session, and one of the matters that occupied its most serious attention was the lawless condition of affairs in the New Hebrides group." After most careful deliberation the Synod drew up the following minute, which was passed, as a united protest against the present lack of government in the New Hebrides group:—This year the number of cases of irregularities reported has been so numerous as to lead one to wonder whether there is any hope of redress against wrongdoers if the wrongdoers hapen to be under French jurisdiction. The Synod feels that it may seem invidious thus to single out only one side of the condominium, but the fact remains that not once nor twice, but repeatedly, and not only in mere trifles but in cases of serious importance, breaches of the regulations committed by such have been reported to the authorities, i.e., illegal recruiting, especially of women, and the supplying of liquor to natives. These have been reported, yet either no actional all was taken to punish the offender, or if an investigation appeared to have been made the punishment was utterly inadequate. Our contention is that unless full investigation is made when irregularities are reported and offenders, whether British or French, are adequately punished, then the condominium Government of the New Hebrides as far as the natives are concerned is more than a farce. The flogging of natives is not infrequent, and flagrante offences are committed against decency, not to speak of morality on board French recruiting vessels where women are often offered to the men as an inducement to the latter to sign as recruit. The women are sometimes married on board such vessels, and are then passed off as legally recruited, yet it is well known that in the case of vessels from New Caledonia, no sooner have the recruits landed than the man is usually indentured for one place and the women for another. More or less serious cases of kidnapping by French vessels have also occurred and in one instance the cries and yells of a man and woman being forced into confinement on board a labour vessel were clearly heard from the inside of a mission house on shore. In one island a cutter belonging to the natives having been seized by the French on what the owners and others declare is an unfounded charge of harbouring runaways was allowed to lie at anchor until waterlogged, and then after it was further damaged by a hurricane and had become useless the owners were given written permission to take it away, a thing impossible until extensive repairs should be effected. This, however, the French authorities refused to do. In the interests of justice and for the advancement of civilisation in the group the home authorities are urged to make the strongest possible representations to the French Government that the provisions of the Convention should be enforced without fear or favour on all who are under French jurisdiction."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BY-ELECTION.

In the Adelaide Legislative Council on Wednesday the progress report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into alleged irregularities in electoral claims was brought up. The Committee had held five sittings, had examined the returning-officer for the State, the returning-officer and the deputy returning-officer for the Central district, and nine other witnesses. It stated that the evidence taken so far had been of a startling nature, and had disclosed the fact that gross irregularities had taken place in regard to claims lodged in respect of the electoral roll for the Legislative Council, Central District, and that in some instances the signatures of alleged claimants for insertion on the roll had been forged. The claims of some electors, which would otherwise be in order, were invalid by reason of the fact that their signatures were not attested by the justice of the peace purporting so to do. The investigation had assumed proportions which would render it necessary for the Committee to ask for an extension of time to bring up its report. An extension of time was granted to August 30.

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

BOMBAY MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL.

The text of a bill for the registration of medical practitioners in Bombay has been issued. The statement of objects and reasons says:—

The object of this Bill is to protect the public and the medical profession from irregularly qualified practitioners who have received a training in medical science at unrecognized institutions and to afford a ready means of ascertaining whether any particular medical practitioner possesses certain scheduled qualifications. The Bill follows in general outline the English Act (21 and 22 Vict., c. 90) without, however, prohibiting in any way the recovery of charges by unregistered persons. While therefore it places no direct restriction upon the practice of Indian "vaids" and "hakims," it will improve the status of qualified medical men.

SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

N. E. RAILWAY STILL HELD BY TROOPS.

Union Officials Satisfied by Settlement.

COUNTRY RESUMES NORMAL ASPECT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Reports are still being received of disorders, mostly caused by hooligans. There have been some attempts at train-wrecking, in the north of England, South Wales, Bristol and Lincoln where there was serious rioting and damage by rowdies on Saturday night and Sunday morning. It subsided, however, on the arrival of several hundred soldiers from Nottingham.

The North-Eastern Railway is disorganised still, the men being dissatisfied because the company has given notice that it is only taking back strikers "as required." The company holds that the strike was not justified, the company having long ago recognised the Unions, and is not a party to the conciliation scheme. The line is still guarded by troops.

Commenting on the settlement of the strike, the papers generally rejoice at the promptness and efficiency of the War Office action, without which, they say, violence and *sabotage* would have been much greater. They applaud Mr. Churchill's firmness, and think that the settlement is a case of "honours easy" between the companies and the men.

The railway representatives are satisfied with the settlement, especially with the fact that they had a round-table talk with the directors, implying the recognition of the Unions, but there seems to be a certain amount of suspiciousness and dissatisfaction in Northern centres.

The King has telegraphed to Mr. Buxton, congratulating him on the settlement.

LATER.

The country has practically resumed its normal aspect. Even in the midlands and the north nearly all the men have returned to work, except those on the North-Eastern Railway.

It is announced that the London services are excellent.

Five bodies of the Llanelly explosion have been identified. Two are unrecognisable. Fifteen persons have been detained in hospital, and scores have sustained minor injuries.

Although the Liverpool strike committee ordered that no dockers or transport workers were to resume work to-day, the mediation of the Home Office appears to promise an immediate settlement.

RUSSIA AND MAJOR STOKES.

Astonishment in Teheran.

TEHERAN, AUGUST 21.

The charges of Russophobia, which have been made against Major Stokes, cause much astonishment here.

It is pointed out that Sir George Barclay, the British Minister, always found Major Stokes a useful and loyal member of the Legation, and did not hesitate to employ him on missions requiring tact and discretion. Some reason exists for the belief that a settlement may be reached, unless Russian opinion is over-excited by the violent attacks on Major Stokes.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

British representations have suggested the employment of an officer of a minor power in the place of Major Stokes.

FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Signed in Paris.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

A Franco-Japanese Commercial Agreement has been signed in Paris. It provides for the mutual most favoured nation treatment. France applies her minimum tariff to Japanese products, especially to Habutai silks and Urushi lacquer-goods, while Japan reduces duties on fifteen principal French exports.

France recognises Japan's right to exclude foreign coasting trade.

THE EX-SHAH.

Stronghold Occupied by Nationalists.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

It is reported that Nationalist Volunteers have occupied Barfrush, which has hitherto been a stronghold of the ex-Shah.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The death is announced of Rev. James Guinness Rogers,

[Rev. James Guinness Rogers, D.D., was born in 1822. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., and Lancashire Independent College. He was Minister of Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1846 to 1851, Ashton-under-Lyne 1851-65, and Clapham Congregational Church 1865-1900. He was chairman of the Lancashire, Surrey and London Congregational Unions. He wrote much on theological subjects including "Sermons on the Life of Christ," 1848, and "The Christian Ideal" 1876.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Oceana" left here at 2 p.m. to-day, for Bombay, with the English mails of the 11th instant.]

THE RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Equality for Commerce.

BRITISH INTERESTS NOT TOUCHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The preamble of the Russo-German agreement declares that it is based on the equality of treatment for the commerce of all nations in Persia, and the fact that Russia possesses special interests in the country, while Germany has only commercial aims.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* points out that in various respects the Convention attests close communication between Britain and Russia during the negotiations. Thus, it excludes the whole of the Afghan frontier from the sphere in which Germany is free to seek concessions, and alludes to Russia's special interests in "Persia," and not in "Northern Persia," as the Germans first desired.

Thus, the correspondent concludes, Russia and Britain remain united on the Persian question.

The *Novoe Vremya* reiterates that the building of a Trans-Persian route to India now becomes a paramount necessity.

RAIN RELIEVES DROUGHT.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The drought has broken in the United Kingdom, and a steady rain is falling.

RACE HORSE BREAKS DOWN.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Sunstar has broken down. Mr. Joel has decided to send it to the stud.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 21.

The *C. M. Gazette's* Shiraz correspondent in his letter, dated the 23rd August, says that the conference between the Governor and Entezam proved a failure. A series of fierce fights between the two factions occurred that week and a number of persons killed on both sides, but mainly of the attacking parties of Kashgai and Sorkhis. It is said that the Kashgais want to return to their homes as they are badly paid and the hoped for loss has not yet been forthcoming. The townspeople are becoming desperate, Business is nil.

Further news, dated the 6th says, that it was said in the town that the Governor-General had been dismissed. No one first credited it, but it seems correct though His Excellency is said to have declined to accept his *conge*. Reports are most conflicting and it is difficult to get reliable news. Kashgai ruffians are still here and they nightly carry on their raiding of crops and looting of any one they can get hold of. Firing between tribesmen and the Kawamis and townspeople have ceased. Nightly rejoicings are taking place in the Kawaji quarter over the downfall of the Governor. The uneasy feeling about the future still remains.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

Monday was the fifth day of the debate on the Calcutta Improvement Bill in the Bengal Legislative Council. A motion that the Corporation contribution to the Trust funds should not commence until April 1st 1917, about five and a half years after the commencement of the Act, was moved by Mr. Apcar. Mr. Wheeler resisted the amendment and said it would be unsafe to abandon any of the Trust income at present and if any income was abandoned, after all, it would not be the contribution of the Corporation. The amendment was lost.

Several similar amendments were all rejected.

An amendment that Clause 154 which provided that no action should be maintainable against the Board or any officer of the Board in respect of anything done under this Act was moved by the Hon. Mr. Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari who said that the authority of the Civil Court ought not to be set aside in an important matter like this. The amendment was lost.

The Council adjourned until to-morrow morning. Altogether 118 amendments were disposed of to-day leaving only 36 now to be dealt with.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF AMMUNITION.

C. I. D. Policeman on Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 21.

On the arrival of a steamer from the Persian Gulf at Karachi, a Head Constable of the C. I. D. whose baggage when examined was found to have something bulging in his belt. On search being made by the Customs Preventive officers on duty 200 cartridges and a revolver were found in his possession which the man said had been given him by Mr. Gregson of the Police Department for his protection. The case comes up in the City Magistrate's Court to-morrow.

THE KAREN CHEATING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 21.

Two Europeans, N. Garston and H. N. Garston, who were convicted last Friday by the Sessions Judge of Pegu for cheating a Karen in respect of sales of certain land in Pegu and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each, have been admitted to bail by the Chief Court on one surety of Rs. 530, for each pending the hearing of the appeal fixed for September.

PUNJAB PRE-EMPTION BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 21.

A Press Communique says that pending the passing of the new Pre-emption Bill, the Government is willing to exclude, on recommendation being made to them, any particular block of land which may be required for industrial purposes, from the Pre-emtion Law.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Prices of Fodder to be Raised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

The Durbar Committee, in the course of a Press Note, states:—"Owing to the deficiency in the rainfall it will be necessary to increase the charges for fodder supplied by the Military Farms Department at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, beyond the prices advertised, namely Rs. 1-1-0 per maund for hay and Re. 1 for bhusa. The actual figures will be published as soon as possible.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

The names of the guests of the Bengal Government in the Delhi Coronation Durbar Provincial Camp have been published. The approximate number of guests is given as 112 and includes:—(1) Government guests consisting of the officials and their staffs, numbering 47; (2) title holders of Bengal consisting of maharajahs, rajas and nawabs, numbering 27; (3) guests of the Bengal Government, consisting of members of the local Council and six officials numbering in all 25; and four members of staff. Among the Bengal chiefs, are included the Maharajas of Cooch-Behar, Mourbhanj and Sonepore; the Rajas of Bamra and Dhenkarmal; the Chief of Kalahundi and the Orissa Feudatory Chiefs.

CHOLERA AT DELHI SUBSIDES.

LAHORE, AUGUST 21.

There has been no cases of cholera at Delhi, since the 12th instant, and the outbreak has completely subsided.

The pipe water of Delhi during the hot weather of early August was so hot as to be undrinkable and the people resorted to "baolis" for cool drink with disastrous results.

THEFT OF TWO CASES ON RAILWAY.

Loss of Quarter Lakh Worth of Postal Stamps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 21.

A report was made on August 1st by the guard of a goods train to the Railway Police at Pad Idam station (Kotri Rohri Railway) that he had found the lock of a wagon broken at Gambat, and on examining the contents two cases (Nos. 344 and 992) were missing. The police made immediate inquiries, but could not trace the property or the offenders.

Yesterday a telegram was received from the Stationmaster, Howrah, to the effect that the first case was despatched by the Controller of Stamps, Calcutta, to the Superintendent, Stamp Depot, Karachi, and contained fifty reams of one anna postage stamps, valued at rupees twenty-four thousand. The other package contained solah hats consigned to a dealer in Karachi. No clues have yet been obtained.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM THE ANDAMANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 21.

A telegram has been received by the Inspector General of Police, Burma, from the Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, stating that three Burma convicts had escaped from there in a boat on Thursday night and that if they survived they would probably touch somewhere along the Amherst or Tavoy coasts. The men who escaped are of Rangoon; of Tawkayan village, Twante township, Hantnawaddy, and of Swedalwe village, Nyaunglebin township Pegu.

AN INVALID WARRANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Woodroffe, Mukherjee and Chetty delivered judgment in the case in which a rule was issued in respect of alleged offences of cheating and obtaining money by false pretences. Their Lordship held that the inquiry was not according to law, and the issue of the warrant upon such an enquiry was itself invalid. The warrant being invalid, the applicant has been detained illegally.

The applicant was directed to be released.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

Lieutenant N. M. Adam, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred from 52nd to 77th Battery of Royal Field Artillery.

Capt. Hodgson, 1st Royal Dragoons, is selected for the Adjutancy of the Surrey Yeomanry.

Sanction has been accorded to the continuance for another year for the Experimental Scheme for the substitution of Indian Commissioned officers for British Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers in Mule Corps and Cadres.

It has been decided :—(a) that Chaplains and other officers when detailed for duty with troops on Royal Indian Marine vessels on round voyages to the colonies and back to India be allowed to live on board the ship, while in port, and (b) that in the event of their being required to transfer to another Royal Indian Marine vessel they may be allowed to embark on such vessels at once instead of as at present having to wait until the date of sailing.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army from Head-quarters at Ootacamund, on August 15 :—

92nd Punjabis.—Major M. R. Hurly, Double Company Commander, 93rd Burma Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Goodenough appointed Commandant.

Staff—Captain E. L. Popham, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, to be officiating Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding Southern Army, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Lieutenant R. E. Barrow, granted combined leave.

93rd Burma Infantry—Captain W. H. Simpson, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, *vice* Major M. R. Hurly transferred to the 92nd Punjabis.

The undermentioned Officer is granted 21 days privilege leave with effect from 20th August 1911:—Major-General C. J. Blomfield, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding 5th (Mhow) Division.

BY a recent official order of the Government of India recipients of the Indian Order of Merit have been permitted to add the letters I.O.M. after their names.

THE STALLMANN CASE.

Extradition Warrant Declared Invalid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

In Herr Stallmann's case to-day, Mr. Justice Woodroffe, in directing that the applicant be set at liberty on the grounds that the Magistrate had refused to give an opportunity to the applicant to produce evidence, said :—"The Government may issue a warrant upon the receipt of the Magistrate's report and written statement (if any). That report can only be made after an enquiry held in conformity with the provisions of the Act requiring that during such enquiry any evidence which may be produced on behalf of the fugitive criminal shall be received. This, as I have held, involved that a reasonable opportunity should be given in a judicial discretion of the Magistrate. In the present case, the Magistrate refused such an opportunity for reasons which I hold are untenable. The result therefore is that the enquiry was not according to the last and the issue of the warrant upon such an enquiry was itself involved. This conclusion is to be regretted of an undue haste which defeats itself, an opportunity for defence had been given, that defence would either have been substantiated or it would have failed, and in other cases the waste of time involved in the proceedings would have been avoided. I must therefore hold that the extradition warrant is invalid."

Mr. Justice Mukerji, in a separate judgment, held that he was unable to accept the contentions of the Advocate-General that reference to the High Court was intended by the Legislature to take up the place of an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus by the alleged fugitive criminal under the English Law. After dealing with the contentions raised on behalf of the applicant his Lordship came to the conclusion that sufficient opportunity was not given to the applicant to adduce evidence. In conclusion his Lordship observed :—"In my opinion it is clear that in the present case the petitioner cannot be deemed to be legally detained and it is incumbent upon us to exercise the jurisdiction vested upon us in the Court under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I am not unmindful that the extradition proceedings should not be conducted in a technical spirit with a view to prevent extradition. In the case before us we do not deal with the matter on the grounds which may be deemed purely technical, but rather on a ground which goes to the root of the matter, namely that an order has been made against the petitioner without any opportunity afforded to him to make out his defence. The result must be attributed mainly to the tenacity and succes with which the advisers of the Crown insisted upon an expeditious termination of the proceedings which in their earlier stages at any rate might, with a advantage, have been characterized by more faithful adherence to statutory provisions on the subject."

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN PERSIA.

A Policy of Provocation.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with Sadik Khan, a Persian Nationalist, who is now visiting London with the object of forming a Persian Nationalist Committee in England. He said :—"According to telegrams received from the Nationalists in Teheran, although all is quiet in the province of Gilan, the Russian Consul is continually interfering. He has officially informed the Governor of Gilan that he will arrest and imprison any one whom he suspects to be a Russian subject engaged in political agitation, wherever he may be, and in whatever costume he may be. The object of the Consul is twofold, first to arrest Persian subjects, under the pretext that they are Russian subjects, secondly to use this as a means of entering people's houses and causing discontent and disturbance. He has, moreover, incited one or two of the ex-Shah's followers (who have for a long time been under his protection) to cause mischief. It is strange that Russia should declare her detemination to abstain from interference in Persia, when there is a question of conforming with the protocol by which she undertook to prevent the ex-Shah from going to Persia, and that at the same time her agents should act in a manner which amounts virtually to taking the government of the country into their own hands.

"In the province of Azerbaijan it is the same. Reshid el-Mulk, the former Governor of Ardebil, who was guilty of treachery against the Government, was arrested by the order of the Governor of Azerbaijan. The Russian Legation verbally intimated to the Persian Government that as Reshid el-Mulk was the possessor of a Russian order he should be kept in honourable confinement. This was done, but telegraphic news from Tabriz states that the Russian Consul General in that city called on the Deputy Governor and asked him to release Reshid el-Mulk. The Deputy Governor replied that as Reshid el-Mulk was detained by order of the Government he could not be released without permission. The Consul General left the Deputy Governor and soon afterwards about 300 armed Russian soldiers and Cossacks arrived at the Government House. They threatened the Deputy Governor with their rifles and took away Reshid el-Mulk. Now the Russian soldiery at Tabriz are marching about the streets and interfering with the passers-by. Their desire is apparently to bring about by this means a conflict with the inhabitants.

"These telegrams," Sadik Khan continued, "show that Russia is interfering in Persia in every possible manner. There remains no doubt whatever that she encouraged the return of the ex-Shah to Persia, which gives her hopes of possibilities of further interference from the presence of the ex-Shah in Persia as a means of creating disturbance and of bringing about civil strife. What is more, it distracts the attention of the Persian Government just at a time when affairs were taking share and the various departments of State were being organised. The American financial advisers had already put the finances of Persia on the road to success. The gendarmery and the army were being made efficient. A retired British officer, who is a well-wisher of Persia, had been engaged to command the gendarmery, which the American advisers are organising for the collection of the revenue. A loan had been secured on the British market. All this promised improvement. At this very moment Russian interference increased. On the one hand, on a flimsy pretext they made a raid into Persian territory at Astara. On the other hand, they brought the ex-Shah back to Persia. Now they interfere in Tabriz and in Gilan, and put every possible obstacle in the way of the Persian Government and encourage the rebels. They object to Major Stokes's appointment and to the work of Mr. Shuster.

"It is regrettable that the civilised world and in particular Great Britain should allow such action on the part of Russia. Here we have a nation which is doing its utmost to preserve its independence and to put its house in order by reform, and which is constantly being impeded by Russia. It is on Great Britain that the hopes of Persia and of the Mahometan world have always rested. Great Britain will gain nothing by her complete submission to Russia in what concerns Persia. As soon as Russia has gained her object in Persia, which she is rapidly doing now, she will not only put an end to her agreement with Great Britain, but will not refrain from making other agreements and taking other steps detrimental to the interests of Great Britain."

THE Maharajah of Kapurthala is expected in Bangalore and will stay at the palace with the Yuvaraj for a fortnight.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

SENTRY-DOGS ON INDIAN FRONTIER.

The initiative which has led the India Office to place an order for a number of Airedales with Major Richardson, the English expert, upon the use of war-dogs and police-dogs, came from the officers of the Gurkha regiments with which they will work. During the preparation for the punitive expedition against the Abor hill tribe, who inhabit the jungle-covered ground close to the Tibetan frontier, and who murdered Mr. Noel Williamson and his party last March, it has been felt that sentry-dogs, such as are used with almost all Continental armies, would facilitate the operations necessary in that district. An officer, who has had experience of this fighting, wrote recommending the use of dogs on the ground that "the tactics of this tribe are ambuscades and surprises, particularly on the line of march; consequently they are nearly always able to push their attack home; the jungle is so dense that scouts can rarely find them till the attack is made." Major Richardson discussing the value of sentry dogs pointed out that this is a first step towards the full recognition of the utility of their services in any form of warfare. "I suppose," he said, "that just as London is beginning to equip its police with dogs, now that the northern towns have set the example, so the War Office will gradually alter their rather adverse opinion of sentry-dogs. Undoubtedly the matter is open to different opinions, but one must recollect that it is not an innovation. Such dogs were used in the American war between the North and South, and General Skobeleff, who was said to be the best general in the Russo-Turkish war, introduced them into the Russian army. The Japanese protected their main positions in the Russo-Japanese war with this kind of support. Bulgaria and Belgium have excellent corps of dogs. Austria and France employ them, but probably Germany has developed the method most fully. Indeed, the Germans intend to mobilise all ther police dogs also in case of war, making a support of many thousands of dogs strong. "A great deal of my work," said Major Richardson, has been done with the German army. I train my dogs almost in the German way. German sentries are double, and I believe that our sentry system is still the same. Well, to put two men on such duty instead of one man gives no increase of power. It gives companionship and a sense of support. The addition of a dog to an outpost of this kind supplies it with extra senses. Dogs can hear sounds quite inaudible to human beings, and coming from three to five hundred yards away. Their range for 'winding,' too, something like four or five hundred yards. Then, again, their powers are much greater than our own during storms or in the midst of noises. Thus a double sentry outpost gets an extension of the very faculty of vigilance.

GOOD FOR NIGHT DUTY.

There are two or three ways of putting out dog sentries. When the armies know quite well the positions which each holds, that is when the line is long and open, you picket them in front of the sentry to give the alarm. But in savage warfare, such as my Airedales are about to take part in, you keep your dogs close, and watch their ears. This gives you knowledge of their sensations, and you train them to make a low growl of warning for you. This will be the method employed upon this expedition. The Airedale is especially useful for such work, because he is a hardy adaptable animal, not nervous, of medium size, and he can do a thirty-mile march without fatigue. He is not fastidious about his food, like most of our spoilt English dogs. In fact though the Germans have a good sheepdog which they can employ, we can practically train nothing but the Airedale to this work. One of these animals," said Major Richardson, pointing to a hard-coated dog lying close in his kennel, "has had a thorough test. I have trained him myself at night as I generally do, and he has just done night duty in a public park. He is an excellent beast, he drops to hand and lies absolutely still. Of course, I dare say I shall never see them again," added the major. "For instance, some of my dogs were with Abdul Hamid when Yildiz Kiosk was taken, and they have entirely disappeared."

AEROPLANES AS WAR SCOUTS.

This week came the announcement of the success of two important experiments, which, perhaps more than anything else accomplished hitherto, prove the remarkable utility and military value of the aeroplane. In the first place, two aviators on board a biplane were able to communicate by means of wireless telegraphy with the Eiffel Tower in Paris, whilst making an important flight at a distance of 30 miles from the capital. In the second an aviator was able on Friday to make a flight lasting nearly an hour above the harbour and roads Cherburg, and to return with a quantity of accurate and important information concerning the manœuvres of the submarine flotilla, which were being carried out at that time. The importance of these successes is at once apparent, for although the operators in the present cases were kings of their craft, they and everybody with a current knowledge of aviation are convinced that the use of the aeroplane in these matters is only in its infancy. The first experiment was carried out to the west of Paris on a military type of biplane steered by Lieutenant Menard who took with him Captain Brenot of the Engineers, who was engaged in working a wireless telegraph apparatus of his own design. The apparatus weighs less than 50lbs. which is a comparatively insignificant weight with an aeroplane capable of carrying two passengers and a surplus of 350lbs. Captain Brenot has arranged a receiving wire to play the part of the usual antenna which is something like the tail of a kite. It automatically unwinds as the flying machine rises and its length is nearly 400 feet. The electrical apparatus proper is worked in connection with the aeroplane motor. Several communications were made with the greatest success, whilst the aeroplane flew from St. Cyr, near Versailles to Rambouillet, although transmitted by sparks of only a quarter of the normal power. It is, therefore, hoped that in future experiments communication may be possible at a distance of more than 60 miles. This wireless service in the air is not without its danger, however, as the long wire is liable to produce a disagreeable shock if it touches ground. Captain Brenot experienced many shocks in his preliminary trials. Special precautions have also to be taken to prevent such discharges of electricity from affecting the wire stay of the biplane.

The experiment of naval scouting at Cherbourg was carried out by Aubrun, who, it may be remembered was second to Leblanc in the Circuit de l'Est flying race last year. He is now the leading pilot of the Deperdussin Monoplane School. By prearrangement with Vice-Admiral Kiesel, the Commander of the Port of Cherbourg, he hovered above the harbour for nearly an hour whilst the submarines attached to the port carried out different manœuvres both on the surface and under water. His flight varied in altitude, but on return Aubrun stated that at a height of 1700ft. he was easily able to observe the movements of submarines 80ft. below water. He came back enthusiastic about his discovery, but at the request of Vice-Admiral Kiesel he has withheld a detailed report from publication. Admiral Kiesel has asked leave of the Minister of Marine to continue the experiments during this week. Another aviator, Divertain, has also been scouting near Cherbourg, His report on his observations at a height of 1,000ft. has created a great impression on the naval authorities. At the same time, I may quote an interview with "Beaumont" which appears in the "Temps"—an interview which, I may say in parenthesis, confirms the conversation which I had with the famous aviator some time ago. In this interview, Beaumont indicates that he has no very great idea of the present use of the aeroplane. It might be useful for scouting purposes, he says, especially at sea, but he quite disbelieves in the utility of the aeroplane for offensive purposes.

WAR OFFICE STORIES.

In "War Office Reminiscences" ("Blackwood's" for August), Colonel Callwell tells a good story of the opening of the new War Office:—"When we tried to enter the new building on the first day, we were closely questioned as to our business, and rank, and so forth and one officer who had a rather German-sounding surname was peremptorily refused admission. But he was a philosopher, this officer, and he took the insult lying down. 'It was a pity its being November and the days so short,' he remarked next day when he again presented himself and was passed in with profuse apologies; 'it took me a little time to get changed and to fetch my clubs, but I managed a round and a half of golf all right." Dealing with the tendency to indulge in voluminous correspondence between different departments, Colonel Callwell says:—"There are those who find a certain difficulty in reading my handwriting at times, and on one occasion a very high authority indeed mistook the word 'to' in a minute of mine for the figure '8.' The figure '8' did not make sense; but that did not prevent the high authority from adding a minute of his own, based upon what he believed mine was intended to convey. There ensued one of the most bewildering correspondences which has ever circulated even in the War Office. Nobody could understand what anybody else meant, but everybody recorded his opinion, starting from the erroneous assumption that he had discovered what the matter was which was at issue. I should not be surprised if that correspondence is going on still."

THE SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

At a time when considerable interest is being taken in the railways of China, a problem which must present itself to those who have followed events in connection with means of communication in the country is what the future of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway is to be. Especially is this question of importance at the present juncture, for while apparently anxious to nationalize practically all the other railways of China, the Government is believed to be entirely innocent of any such designs on this railway; and as the line has to a large extent, if not completely, become a purely provincial undertaking, it will be interesting to see how its future record compares with its past.

A CRIPPLED ENTERPRISE.

Public attention having been called to the railway a couple of years ago by Dr. Morrison, its history will be still fresh enough in the minds of readers to make recapitulation unnecessary. One of the peculiarities which characterized the railway was that, although a chief engineer had been appointed under the loan agreement, he was never allowed to take any part in its construction. The result has been disastrous, for the building of the line has been delayed to a considerable extent—it is not yet completed in its entirety—and over the part which has been built the traffic arrangements are so indifferent that in spite of a very poor system of communication by water the railway has not as yet been able to compete against it. At any time within the last year it was hoped that the central authorities would adopt a firm attitude in dealing with the provincials and thus give the line a chance to succeed, in fact to place it upon as sound a footing as the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, but this has never happened, and as a consequence the provincials still direct the railway to-day as much as they ever did, if not more so, for the reason that they have been able to get rid of the bulk of the foreign engineering staff. This happened a few months ago, the services of three out of the four foreign engineers being dispensed with, the remaining one being stationed at Ningpo, where, however, he has no more control than was ever accorded to the others.

WANTED EXPERT ADVICE.

Since first the searchlight of publicity was thrown on the railway the opinion has gained ground that its only hope of salvation lay in giving the foreign engineers the free hand which they, as practical men and experts, should have had. This the provincial authorities did not do, and it was hoped that the Central Government, credited as they were with the desire for reform as well as the taking over of the railways of the country, would assume control of the undertaking with beneficent effects. Unlike the other railways, which have played such a conspicuous part in the recent provincial agitations, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway possesses no strategical importance, and hence the Government saw no necessity for raising another agitation in this district when from the point of view just mentioned nothing was to be gained. While this is so, the Government by neglecting the railway are neglecting what ought to prove one of the most profitable enterprises in the country. Unlike the district tapped by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway that through which the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway runs, or would run, is not conspicuously well furnished with means of transport. The canals are by no means to be compared with those between Shanghai and the cities on the way to Nanking, and especially between Hangchow and Ningpo the difficulties at present in the way of the trasportation of goods is considerable. The only direction in which the railway would be unable to compete with present facilities would be from Shanghai to Ningpo direct, which is conveniently covered by the steamers plying between the ports. The district is a rich one, for not only are there silk and tea, but the samshu factories, which consume a considerable quantity of rice which has to be brought into this part of the province, are famous throughout the whole of China for their products. In view of all this, experts believe that a railway, if properly conducted, would prove a highly profitable undertaking, and one to which attention ought to be paid.

A DEADLOCK.

The majority of the foreign engineers having been got rid of, work on the Hangchow-Ningpo section is reported to have ceased. This was started some time ago from Ningpo, and up to the present some fifty miles of earth-work has been done, but it is now understood that more cannot be carried on owing to lack of funds. The reports coming from the scene of operations are certainly serious. A few week ago, it is stated that the country people rose against the railway coolies, whom they accused of stealing food. The reason for the stealing of the food is put down as the failure to pay coolies their wages, and, however this may be, the report is to the effect that several of the coolies were killed in the scuffle which ensued. While the railway has actually paid dividend to the smaller shareholders, it is an interesting question where these dividends came from. It is said that the Chekiang part of undertaking has returned to the Yuchuanpu half of the loan which was some time ago received, and this having been done the money for the railway is exhausted. In any event in the office of the Railway at Ningpo the other day the contractors are reported by an eye-witness as having come into violent conflict with the director upon the question of payment for work done, while out of the same cause arose a disturbance at Shaoshing last week. As already stated, work has stopped, but it is learned that various firms in Shanghai have been approached with reference to the purchase of machinery for the railway upon the credit system, repayments to be made out of profits, together with a loan. So far these proposals have not proved sufficiently attractive to induce any firm to accept the offer.

A DUBIOUS OUTLOOK.

For the present the railway seems to be left to work out its own salvation, and judged by past efforts in this direction its hopes of such are not of the rosiest hue. As a railway it has so far not been a success, in spite of its dividend-paying properties, and from the fact that it has failed to divert the traffic from the indifferent means of transport now employed its future under the present regime does not seem to be of the most promising. Ultimately the work on the second section of the railway, from Ningpo to Hangchow will be carried through, but until engineered by properly qualified men, debarred from carrying out their work as has hitherto been the case, it will never enter the ranks of first-class railways. A proposal has been made to transfer the foreign loan originally made for the railway to some other like undertaking, but it is considered that at home there would be legal difficulties in the way in view of the wording of the bonds. That such a proposal should even gain currency, is a significant fact, for it would seem to indicate a desire to leave the railway to its own devices. This may be the intention for the present, but it is almost certain that sooner or later the Government will be compelled to interfere in order to place the railway upon a proper footing, and with foreign assistance, in the way of engineers with full control, to put an end to the present state of affairs.—"N. C. Herald"

THE AFFAIRS OF A PRINCE.

At Bankruptcy Buildings on Aug. 2, an adjourned first meeting of creditors was held under the receiving order made on June 30, against Prince Jitindra of Cooch Behar, who was described as of Porchester Gate, Bayswater, W. Mr. W. G. Williams, Assistant Official Receiver, presided. It appeared that an application was pending to rescind the receiving order on the ground that the debts had been paid in full, and the meeting was closed.

To show his gratitude for having lived under the protection of the British flag for thirty years, says the "Diamond Fields Advertiser," a German trader in Basutoland hoisted on Coronation Day the Union Jack on the top of Thabantse Peak, at an altitude of 9,600ft.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

Scientific Results of Dr. Bentley's Report.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The criticisms in the Corporation of the local Æsculapiuses ought not to fill anybody with amazement, for logic is not even an optional subject in the Medical Curriculum in any part of the world. But it is a mistake to suppose that the speakers were as irrational as the reports indicate, and it is difficult to see any indicia of performed study in the observations of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir. As the report is of great importance to the welfare of the city I shall be obliged if you would permit me to make a few comments.

Dr. Bentley's report is luminous and voluminous, but scientifically disappointing. He is ominously silent regarding the fundamental questions whether the malarial virus exists in the soil, air, or water, and whether the malarial parasite is found in any form outside the human body and anopheles. Is there any other agent besides the anopheles engaged in spreading malaria? Manifestly, it is not possible to devise adequate measures against malaria until these questions are answered, and we are assured that there is no other cause or agent but the anopheles. We are, at present, groping in the dark, and Dr. Bentley throws no light upon this point. He confines himself entirely to the mosquito theory and in doing so he tells us nothing new.

Laveran first discovered the malarial parasite, and Ross discovered the parts played by the mosquito. Mankind is much indebted to them for their discoveries. We are told that the only mosquitoes that act as carriers belong to the Anopheline family. But even among them only a few are dangerous. The Municipal Health Officer reported that "the chief specimens of anopheles mosquitoes found in Bombay are Anopheles Rossei, Barbarosei, Jamesei, Culicifacias Stephensie and Listonie. Of these the anopheles, culicifacias and listonei are the only malaria-bearing mosquitoes known here at present. (See Dr. Bentley's report para 140). It will be perceived that "N. Stephensi" was regarded as innocuous at the time, but in 1908, Major Liston discovered that "N. Stephensi" was one of the carriers. The only mosquitoes that were found infected with malaria during the investigation belonged to the species "N. Stephensi." (Vide para. 157). But this mosquito "does not breed in the foul water of house and street drains and sewers" (Vide para 71) It it therefore comparatively easy to deal with this mosquito. Dr. Bentley mentions three other species which have been shown to be definitely concerned in the spread of malaria in "certain parts of India," but he has not fully investigated whether they act as carriers in Bombay. He says "as it was impossible to catch any great number of adult N. Jemsei. M. Barbarosties, M. Culicifacies and M. Listoni during the investigation, only a very few could be dissected, and the negative results obtained are inconclusive," (Vide para 158). This is exceedingly unsatisfactory in a special investigation which was supposed to be thorough. However, whatever the species, females alone are dangerous. They are gentle creatures with slender limbs and golden hair, apparently things of beauty and joy for ever, but like woman they are the direful spring of woes unnumbered.

These mosquitoes are not mere carriers. They do not carry the parasite from man to man, like a flea does from rat to man in cases of plague. The truth is the parasite assumes two distinct forms, one in man and one in the anopheles. In man, the parasite undergoes a cycle of change naturally, or under the influence of quinine. Quinine kills the parasite. For self-protection it transforms itself and assumes a permanent sexual form. When it does so, there is no fever. In that form it is innocuous to man, but the mosquito may seek it in its quest of blood. When it does so, the parasite undergoes a cycle of change in the stomach of the mosquito and passes into the salivary glands. It is in this form that it is infected into the man by the mosquito bite. This causes fever, which lasts till the parasites are all killed or transformed. Now what we should like to know is how long does the mosquito retain the parasite in its system and how long does man retain it in his system. No light is thrown upon these points in the report. This is another defect in the report.

Dr. Bentley's researches into endemic malaria are very interesting but unconvincing. He applies two tests, the spleen index and the parasite index. The spleen index is really worthless. Is there no cause for enlarged spleens other than malaria? We are told over 70,000 children were examined for enlarged spleens, but their blood was not examined for the parasite. This is unsatisfactory.

In para 68 we are told that 3,482 children were examined for enlarged spleens and also for the parasite, of these only 562 had enlarged spleens. But in para 90 these 562 have become 1,654. Such discrepancies have led to the impeachment of the accuracy of the number of persons examined. But let this pass. In 1,654 persons with enlarged spleens no parasite was detected in their blood in the case of 862, i.e., 52·1 per cent. Again out of 176 cases with "very large spleens extending to the umbilicus or below it," 70 showed no parasites whatever (Vide para 90). Dr. Bentley admits that "exact significance of spleen enlargement is not clear. Many cases of wild malarial infection fail to show an appreciable enlargement of the spleen, and in a considerable proportion of cases with marked enlargement, undoubtedly due to antecedent malaria, examination of the blood fails to reveal the presence of parasites." (Vide para 65). Clearly then the splenic index as a measure of the malaria is utterly untrustworthy. The low percentage of enlarged spleens in the D. E. F. and G. Wards, therefore, does not warrant the inference that malaria is less prevalent in these parts. On the contrary it is completely disproved by Dr. Bentley himself, who shows that in the C Ward the spleen index gives only 5·9 per cent. of infection, whereas the parasite index gives 34·5 per cent.

Let us now turn to the parasite index test applied by Dr. Bentley. He says "wherever the spleen index is low, the parasite index is found to be low also" (Vide para 81). But this is falsified by his own experiments. For example the spleen index for the C Ward is 5·9, whereas for the B Ward it is 13; but the parasite index for the C Ward is 27·7, whereas the same for the B Ward is only 13·7. The figures do not move in harmony with the rule enunciated by Dr. Bentley. In the case of children it is even worse, being 34·5 per cent. (Vide paras 79 and 80). Now if wells are the breeding places of the anopheles and if wells are found in C Ward but not in B Ward, why should the spleen index in C Ward be lower than in the B Ward? Dr. Bentley does not essay to offer an explanation. He passes in significant silence this marked discrepancy. To that extent the report is scientifically defective. Moreover he himself says that no parasite is found in undoubted cases of antecedent malaria. So the absence of parasite is no evidence of the absence of fever. It follows that neither the spleen index nor the parasite index is reliable.

Humidity and rainfall no doubt play an important part in enabling the mosquitoes to breed, but there is no direct cause connection between fever and rainfall.

Dr. Bentley's Table II of Appendix VI. joined with the rainfall table shows as follows: In the year 1903 the rainfall was 84.49, but fever cases treated at the Frere Road Dispensary was only 2,080 during the year. In 1904, the rainfall fell to 33·42 yet fever cases rose to 2,984. In 1905, another dry year the rainfall was only 32·66, but fever cases went up to 4,086. In 1906, the rainfall was 56·30 and fever cases 4,852. In 1907, the rainfall was 100·78 and fever cases 6,584. In 1908, the rainfall fell to 53·54 but fever cases rose to 7,173. In 1909 the rainfall was 53·54 and fever fever cases fell to 4,241. In 1910 the rainfall rose to 71·22, but fever cases fell to 4,019, almost the same as in 1905. Clearly the fever does not rise and fall with the rainfall. The year 1908 is said to be an epidemic year but the admissions in 1907 was 6,584 compared with 7,173 of 1908. There has been a rise from 1903 although the rainfall has fluctuated between 33 and 100.

If we pursue the examination of the report in this critical manner we shall find that the data before us are far from convincing. We have not that thorough investigation and experiment that characterised the researches of the Plague Commission. We are therefore unable for scientific purposes to accept Dr. Bentley's report as conclusive. However, there can be no doubt that wells act as breeding places. But there are millions of breeding places available for the mosquitoes in Bombay. It is rather strange that they are not found in large numbers in the North of this Island. Want of communication can scarcely be seriously urged a the reason for the fact. There are some; why do they not multiply. There was scope for investigation, but again there is no attempt.

Dr. Bentley concludes that the evil reputation of the Mahim woods for fever is a fallacy. But there are thousands of cases in the North and if he travel northwards to Salsette he will find almost every individual has to undergo the ordeal of malaria fever at least once a year, and that soon after the rains.

Dr. Bentley says "that the complete eradication of autochthenous malaria should be aimed at rather than mere mitigation of the disease. This being so, the place of quinine in any scheme of malaria prevention in Bombay should be a subordinate one." Scientifically this is incomprehensible. If all men were free from malaria, i. e., if no man harboured the parasite, myriads of anopheles could do no harm. Man is the host or the source from whom the anopheles gets the parasite. Therefore, logically the first attack must be on this source. The question is, does quinine destroy the parasite in man in the form which it assumes after an attack of fever? If it does, quinine must not have a subordinate but a coordinate place in a scheme of malaria prevention. If quinine has no destructive effect, then it is useless. Here was another scope for the investigation, viz., the influence of quinine on the parasite in the blood of man. But no such research is undertaken. This is very tantalizing. In offering these criticisms, I do not mean to minimise the value of the report. It is a valuable document and makes out a strong case for a thorough campaign against the wells. It must be remembered that not only are the inmates of the house affected by the wells, but their neighbours also. It is not only that Parsis suffer, but upon the accepted theory they are the cause of the suffering of their neighbours, who do not believe in wells. I have, no doubt, some consideration will be generously extended towards these unbelieves, and measures will be adopted by the Hindus and Parsis to render it impossible for wells to become the breeding places of the anopheles.—Yours, &c.,

MEDICUS.

MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Municipal Commissioner has written a letter to the Municipal Corporation, mentioning that, at the Presidency Magisterial Courts, Municipal cases are at present taken up and dealt with in an inadequate manner, that Municipal complaints are allowed to be lodged once a fortnight, that "all this amounts to a negation of the procedure provided by law," etc., that "cases of admitted offences drag on for months and even years," that the punishments inflicted are lenient, etc., and therefore he proposes that a magistrate and two pleaders should be employed by the Municipality. He mentions that by severer punishments in much larger fines than at present, large amounts of money will be realized which will meet the salaries of the Magistrate and the pleaders. This surely looks ominous and terrible for the people. This intention must serve all good purposes of an incentive to prosecute as many ratepayers as possible and gather as much money from fines as possible, so as to meet the cost of more magistrates and more pleaders. This contemplation of gathering large amounts by heavy fines all round deserves ready and thorough condemnation on its own ground. Whilst the people complain that the Presidency Magistrates readily and heavily punish them for Municipal delinquencies, the Commissioner tells quite a contrary story. But both are interested parties. Neither the accuser nor the accused could have a choice in the amount of punishments. It is for the Magistrate to judge between the two, and the Commissioner should surely have no wish or choice of his carried out in the dispensation of justice by the regular Magisterial Bench. In the enthusiasm more of creating new iron grips and tightening them over the ratepayers than of doing legitimate Municipal duty, the executive seem to forget entirely that in a Municipal government of the people by the people, their duty ends with the decision of a Magistrate in the cases where offenders against the Municipal law have been hauled before him. They should not be vindictive nor clamorous for severer punishments.

A Municipal Magistrate constantly coming into contact with the Municipal executive would quite naturally be at the least sympathetic with them, whilst the accused being all new every day would have no chance of drawing his sympathy. Here evidently comes the danger of want of confidence in his decisions and consequent hatred and dissatisfaction. A prosecuting department to have any influence in a more or less direct or indirect way or to have anything to do with the department dealing out justice must produce bad consequences that need hardly be named here.

The Commissioner says his "officers cannot do so well as trained lawyers". What a commentary of his on the ability of his officers—men drawing between two hundred and fifty and five hundred a month, and enjoying his power of criminally prosecuting the ratepayers, and having the constant experience of working perhaps not quite 25 sections of the Municipal Act, from year's end to year's end. But I think perhaps he has thus done them injustice. The real cause of losing cases or of the "lenient" punishments might be, not their inability but the flimsiness or unreliability or weakness of the cases they haul up, or there might be some other reasons. The independent Magistrates, knowing by their varied and vast experiences every day men, matters, circumstances, objects, shades and colours, alone could judge what or which.

The Commissioner is pleased to mention that, because of the ingenuity of a pleader employed by an accused he is let off, therefore a Municipal pleader's ingenuity should be employed to secure convictions. Now supposing an innocent man is accused and a Municipal pleader prosecutes; the result would be that by the same ingenuity the innocent man would be convicted. Could that be not oppressive? It would be of use to mention, as I understand, that in not quite eight per cent. of the Municipal cases, pleaders are engaged by the accused, and even there convictions are mostly secured.

As to the allegation "cases of admitted offences drag on for months and even years," the Commissioner has not been pleased to support it by any figures of such cases. On the other hand, it appears from the Annual Report on the Police of the Town and Island of Bombay for 1909, which is the last available, that at the beginning of 1909 there was not one case dragging on from the year before, and that all the cases 5,788 reported in that year were disposed of during the same year, not one of them allowed to drag on to 1910."

As to the allegation that Municipal complaints are allowed to be lodged once a fortnight, it is said, and I believe it, that it is especially with a view to looking to the convenience of the Municipal officers that this course is adopted. The Magistrates receive complaints every day from the public and may also receive those of the Municipality every day; but for the convenience of the officers that if 30 or 40 complaints are lodged together once a fortnights, only one attendance is necessary for it, and all these cases coming to be heard on the same day subsequently, that also is another convenience to the officers. If Municipal complaints are received every day there would be cases heard every day in due turns, and therefore the attendance of the officers would be required every day. All that trouble is saved to the officers by the convenience given them on purpose.

Whilst the insinuations publicly made against the Presidency Magistrates have gone forth rampantly broad cast, their mouths might be shut to repel them. I hope, Sir, you see it right that for fair play what we believe as fair should be allowed to be mentioned as publicly. The public have also to be protected by the Press by facts and arguments being placed before all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

Aug. 19.

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An instance of the religious toleration of the Amir of Kabul is mentioned in the case of the Turis of Kurram, who profess the Shiah faith. These tribesmen were forbidden by the Amir Abdul Rahman to travel through Afghanistan to the sacred shrine of Imam Raza at Mashad. This prohibition prevented all but the rich men of the tribe from making the pilgrimage, as the journey via Karachi and the Persian Gulf was an expensive one. The present Amir has now withdrawn the old orders; and the Turis are free to proceed by way of the Hazarajat and Herat.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A.

Monday evening's match on the Cooperage Ground, Bombay, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Garrison Artillery, was probably the last important fixture in the Harwood League. Only two more games, which can hardly affect the positions of the leading teams, remain to be played. A large attendance filled the enclosure. The game was very even and keenly contested throughout the first period, and, although the football was not of such a good order in the second half, neither side could have been said to have gained any marked advantage. After the Gymkhana equalised play once more became exciting. Cupper, Lewin and Willmott for the Gymkhana and McConaghey for the Gunners all played sound football.

The Gymkhana started with a brisk attack and soon after the start, Cupper was unlucky in not scoring, his shot rebounding into play from the right side of the net. From the kick out, McConaghey made a good individual attempt, but he was bored off by Willmott, Lewin clearing. Runs were now made on both sides, but no further score resulted, although Leary was on one occasion lucky in saving a shot from Findlay. Play continued fast, although neither team gained any distinct advantage. Then the Artillery pressed and McConaghey cleverly converted a pass by Lt. Brooke, Lewin falling in his attempt to save. The Gymkhana forwards made strong efforts to equalise, but the soldiers kept them at bay and later McConaghey made a good attempt to score when closely tackled. The game was carried on chiefly in midfield until half-time came without further score.

R. G. A.	1 goal.
Bombay Gymkhana	nil.

On the resumption of play, the Gymkhana opened the attack and pressed for some minutes, Cupper making a good but unavailing run for his side. Kicking on both sides became somewhat disconnected, and then Lt. Brooke took the ball down the wing for the Gunners. McConaghey shot, but failed to score. Then the Gymkhana left wing got the ball and, after some close play in the Artillery goal mouth, Cupper beat Leary with a hot shot. This was an incentive to the Gunners to rally and an element of excitement entered the game, Lewin making a clever save from a hot shot by McConaghey. An anxious moment for the Gymkhana custodian followed, especially when Sergt. Hunt put in a rising shot which struck the cross-bar, but at last the ball was cleared and the Gymkhana took the aggressive, Leary fisting away a good centre by Cupper. A moment later Greaves tested the Gunners' goal-keeper, but he saved. A moment later a penalty was given against the R.G.A. for 'hands' in the area and Cupper, who took the shot, scored. Time came soon after without further score—

Bombay Gymkhana	2 goals
R. G. A.	1 gaol

Teams:—

R. G. A:—Goal, Leary; backs, Turner and Kenney; half-backs, Clarke, Hunt and Stewart; forwards, Cooper, Broadfoot, Fleming, McConaghy, and Lt. Brooke.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Lewin; backs, Deane, and Wilmott: half-backs, Sturrock, Barrett and Sim; forwards, Greaves, Kerr, Findlay, Cupper and Christie.

Referee: Mr. Wheeler.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	13	13	0	0	73	3	26
R. G. A.	14	10	3	1	58	16	21
Bombay Gymkhana	14	7	4	3	41	18	17
Bombay F. C.	13	5	5	3	20	19	13
Y. M. C. A.	13	4	9	0	13	47	8
Byculla Institute	13	3	9	1	7	26	7
Telegraphs	14	3	10	1	7	49	7
B. V. A.	12	2	7	3	2	48	7

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 21.

The Harris Football Tournament began here this evening. This competition is open to all units of the Sixth Division and is for a challenge cup presented by Lord Harris when he was the Governor of Bombay.

In all eight teams have entered this year and the winners will be eligible to play in the Military Football Tournament to be held at Delhi in December next. Consequently a large amount of interest was aroused when the two teams, the Norfolk and Royal Warwick regiments, met this evening. The game was well contested throughout, but the Warwicks seemed to have a measure of their opponents throughout. In the first half-time they scored a goal and after crossing over added another. The Norfolks though playing a plucky game were unable to score, the victory resting with the Warwicks by 2 goals to nil.

CRICKET.

P. & O. C. C. vs. MR. P. M. D. SANDERSON'S TEAM.

This match was played on the Oval on Sunday the 20th instant and resulted in a win for the P. and O. C. C. by 20 runs. Scores:—

P. & O. C. C.

Pai V D, c Hart, b Purcell	9
Paes R V, c Davies, b Roberts	1
Standage H E, c Chambers, b Roberts	6
Trench Dr, c and b Pursell	0
Rhodes, not out	49
Kendall H M, b Roberts	1
Janica E E, l b w	6
Barnes B D, st out	5
Joshi M D, b Sanderson	0
Pereira, st out	9
Gujanan, b Hart	2
Extras	20
Total	108

MR. SANDERSON'S TEAM.

Burns, b Pai V D	2
Kemp, b Pai V D	3
Purcell, run out	27
Wheeler, b Paes R V	19
Davies, b Standage, H E	0
Pigott, b Paes R V	0
Hart, not out	14
Sanderson, b Standage	12
Chambers, c Pereira, b Paes	2
Clarke, b Pai V D	2
Roberts, l b w	0
Extras	7
Total	88

BOMBAY JEWISH ASSOCIATION vs. ALL BANDRA CATHOLIC.

The above match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday and resulted in an easy win for the Bombay Jewish Association Cricket Club. All Bandra Catholic C C. played first and scored 36 runs while B. J. A. C. C. scored 82. Mr. H. David batting exceptionably well. The scores were:—

ALL BANDRA C C C.

Dan Dhionte, c and b I Juda	4
Argagh, b I Juda	4
Das, b Moses Abraham	0
Pereira, c and b I Juda	0
Ig D'Monte, c and b Moses Abraham	8
Oliveira, b I Juda	2
T Pereira, b Moses Abraham	12
T D'Montes, b Moses Abraham	0
D Sacc, b I Juda	0
Fonseca, c and b Moses Abraham	0
F D'Souza, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	36

B. J. A. C. C.

H David, c and b Oliveira	36
Isaac Samuel, b Oliveira	5
Samuel Judah, c and b Pereira	1
Elijah Ezekiel, b Pereira	1
R B Abraham, b Pereira	5
Isaak Judah, b Argagh	1
R S Jacob, b Pereira	10
Moses Abraham, b Oliveira	0
G M Benjamin, b Pereira	2
J R Samuel not out	14
Jacob A Samuel, b Argagh	3
Extras	4
Total	82

TIMES OF INDIA vs. BOMBAY GAS CO. RECREATION.

A match was played on the Esplanade Maidan on Saturday between the "Times of India" and the Bombay Gas Co.'s Social Club, and resulted in a win for the latter by 13 runs. Scores:—

"TIMES OF INDIA".

M Surti, b Pitale	12
F Ghariwalla, b Challice	2
Panthaki, b Challice	0
Watson, b Sadanand	3
F Surti, b Challice	11
Atkinson, run out	2
England, c Chonker, b Challice	0
Umrigar, b Paisley	10
Dagaria, c Woods, b Challice	11
Saldana, not out	0
Veera, b Pitale	0
Extra	1
Total	52

BOMBAY GAS CO.

W Challice, c Surti, b Ghariwalla	7
C W Woods, b Dagaria	4
A Peters, c Surti Jnr, b Dagaria	4
C H Murray, c Dagaria	19
A Penker, b Dagaria	1
R N Pitale, b Ghariwalla	3
S Sadanand, b Ghariwalla	1
C J Lobo, b Dagaria	0
J V Paisley, b Ghariwalla	6
R Chonker, c Surti, b Ghariwalla	10
B N Kale, not out	6
Extras	4
Total	65

B. V. A. vs BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

A match was played on Sunday on the Oval between B V A vs Bombay City Police and resulted in a win for the B V A by 94 runs. Scores:—

B. V. A.

Gunner Spilling J, b Toussaint	3
Mr Kelly, c Halse, b Tapsell	38
Sergt Graveston st Canty	23
Mr Fischer, b Sargon	31
Sergt Spilling, b O'Keefe	0
Sergt Barker, b O'Keefe	2
Capt Cudlip, c Jones, b Tapsell	27
Gunner Westroff, c Tapsell, b Sargon	14
Gunner Navin, c Gough, b Toussaint	11
Gunner Murray, c Newby, b Sargon	8
Bombr Cole not out	9
Extras	10
Total	167

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Supt O'Keefe, c Barker, b Spilling A	7
S Insp Gough, c Barker, b Spilling A	25
Mr Coulson, l b w, b Spilling A	1
Mr Halse, c and b Spilling A	0
Inspt Canty, b Spilling A	4
S Inspt Toussaint, run out	2
S Inspt Sargon, b Barker	17
S Inspt Tapsell, c Kelly, b Spilling A	0
S Inspt Butterfield, not out	5
S Inspt Newby, c Murray, b Spilling A	1
Mr Thumby, c Kelly, b Spilling A	7
Extras	4
Total	73

SARASWAT UNION vs. RISING STAR SPORTING CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday, at Esplanade Maidan and resulted in a win for the Saraswat Union by 32 runs. Scores:—

SARASWAT UNION.

S Sunder (capt)	6
Ramarao	0
Chandawarkar	12
Sripad	2
S S Balsekar	18
Chicarmane	3
Shivarao P	8
S M Nadkarni	6
Shrinivasrao, not out	4
D Nadkarni	1
Kallianpur	1
Extras	14
Total	75

RISING STAR.

K B Kamat	0
S R Desai	0
R M Wagle	0
N R Navalkar	0
K N Madun	25
B G Rane	9
Patkar	0
Ovelkar	2
N N Rane	0
Sanzgiri, not out	1
V M Jayakar	0
Extras	6
Total	43

GAMDEVI RECREATION vs PAREL RECREATION.

A cricket match was played between Gamdevi and Parel on the Esplanade ground on Sunday. The former scored 55 and the latter 27 in the first innings and in the second innings, 56 for 5 wickets and 41 respectively. Thus the Parel R. Club, was defeated by 5 wickets and 43 runs.

ANDHERI UNION vs EMPIRE.

A match was played on Sunday, at 2 p.m., on the Target Green, at Santa Cruz, between Andheri Union and the Empire Club which had come down from Bombay, resulting in a win by a narrow margin of 5 runs for the former.

BHANDARWADA vs. BANDRA SRI SHIVAJI.

A half-day match was played on Sunday at Santa Cruz on the Target ground between the above clubs, and ended in a win for the latter by 23 runs. The scores were as follows:—

Bhandarwada: H. M. Patil (Sr.) 1; C. N. Chury 34; J. J. Chury 16; R. C. Pathare 5; K. M. Chury 0; W. B. Choubal 19; V. D. Rant 0; M. G. Gupte 8; H. M. Patil (Jr.) 0; B. K. Dhuru (not out) 0. Naik 0; extra 1; total 84.

Bandra Shri Shivaji: K. Natrajan 3; R. D. Wamde 9; S. B. Nagwekar 20; S. G. Tendulkar 0; S. G. Aras 20; W. G. Backar 26; M. S. Chaebad 12; V. B. Karambelkar 9; K. Mankar 2; N. Bhat (not out) 0; V. Badkar 1; extras 5; total 107.

NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

By permission of the Market Committee a meeting on behalf of the National Service League was held in the Billingsgate Fish Market, at which the opinion of the workers there was asked on the question of universal training for home defence, as advocated by Earl Roberts. During the last few months the National Service League has carried on extensive propaganda work in London, having held no fewer than 250 meetings among the workers of all trades. The gathering was presided over by Mr. Sidney Odell, Deputy-Chairman of the Fishmongers' Association, who was supported by Capt. J. H. Redstone, Capt. Gregory, and Capt. Sharland, three assistant organising secretaries of the League for London. Capt. Redstone explained the principles of the National Service League, which he said, was asking the manhood of the nation to train for home defence. The question of universal military training and the Territorial Forces would be discussed in the near future, and he asked that it should be kept out of party politics and considered entirely from the national standpoint. Every physically fit man, high or low, rich or poor, should defend his country in time of danger, and should be trained in time of peace. No one should be able to buy himself off or pay for a substitute. The League was not advocating conscription, but really an extension of Lord Haldane's Territorial scheme. He asked whether it was wise to place all the insurance money on the Navy. Let us hold out the hand of peace to other nations, but be so strong that no one could harm us. Let us do as Australia and New Zealand had done in adopting universal military training for home defence. A resolution approving of the objects of the League was adopted. It was opposed by three Socialists only, who, it is understood, had no connection with the workers in the market.

The large factory belonging to Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., at Crayford, Kent, after being closed for several years, is to be reopened shortly for the manufacture of aeroplanes on an extensive scale.

POONA RACES.

7th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday, the 21st August.

THE TRAIL CHASE—Distance steeplechase course, about 2 miles and 1 furlong:—Sholto, Ashdown, Geekho, Xerxena, Measure, M. C., Deputy, War Cloud, Better Luck, Farewell, and Damson.

THE LITTLE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs:—Director, Compact, Yussuff, Pash, Mat-Hat-Baig, Hisham, Pendil, Fado, Grill, Zoolphokarr, Regiment, Aurum, Senseless, Shihab, Murzook, Cocaine, Mezahim, Toronto, Sharar, Creditor, Happy Land, Good Morning, Leader, and Kimberley.

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs:—Black Douglas, Baum, Bally Maclune, Decidedly, Vancouver, Elser, Sequent, Neith Lawn sand, Aborigine, Paul Pry, Pincher, Dumella, Tangaros, Hoppner, Britania, Beau Vive, Watch Tower, Lord Merv, Crossbred, Lady Spring, Ruby Tin, Punt, Metal Boy, Malmsey, Chestnut, Park, Bulls' Run, Soult Line. Forfeith, Comet, the Loaf, Grevillea, Chobham, Lady Portland, Lumination, Riflebutt, and Master Theo.

MOFUSSIL PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 miles:—San Remo, Black Douglas, Sholto, Gallileo, Matiyela, Eva, Five Crown, the Cockatto, Mafoota, Devereux, Hilarity, Bright, Metal, Red Call, Abo, Lancasterite, Metal Boy, Hamara, Lady Erna.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles:—Weldone, Dumra, Sir Hugo, Terror, Submit, Merrily, Cockey. Artist, Young Japani Silver Mine, Dojan. Guidom, Famous, Mysore, Roeksand, and Padsha.

SEASON MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Little Laffy, Mishriff, Kahaaman, Khadravi, Borgavi, Upright, Flyer, Noomas, Great, Gun, Grill, Measal, Gahaf, Vazir, Minton, Ivan, Bolero, Dilkhus, Stanthoy, Soolttanal, Mulook, Mars, Sidick, Grafnax, General Botha, Papa, Dollar, Kimberley, Zomak, Takte Jamshed, Shojelly, Artijad, Good Shot, Ben Hindi, Baloz, and Mexico.

CLOSED RACE, THE MILITARY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Cowslip, Valiant. Ashdown, Matlock, Lady Lomond, Deputy, War Cloud, Rolling Stone, Better Luck. Pressure, Bachelor's Knot.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

THE POONA GRAND NATIONAL.—Distance about 2 miles 1 furlong.

Zamindar of Sivagiri's bl aus g Sholto
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Circassians Bost
Captain Scott Nimmo's ch e m Coel (by wire)

THE ECLIPSE PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Alp's br e h The Cellarer
Zamindar of Sivagiri's ch aus h Baum
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sequent
Mr A A Apcar's ch e g Sophocles
Mr G K's ch aus g Picturesque
Mr G K's b aus g Chivelry
Mr J C Galstaun's b e g Hoppner
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Cherry Hao'le
Mr J C Galstaun's br e g Bonny Boy
Mr T M Thaddeus' br e g Watch Tower
Captain Scott Nimmo's b e m The Missus by wire
Lt-Col A A Jone's b c h Valiant
Lt-Col J S Forces b e g The Rooster
Chief of Manavadar's ch aus g Comet
H H Maharaja's Jam Sahib's ch aus h Vigorous
H H Maharaja's Jam Sahib's br e g Punt
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Malmsey
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e h Chestnut Park
Mr Heath's b e h Elser
Mr R R S' ch e h Lumella
Mr R R S' br e h Aquahi
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paulery
Mr Homi Bilimoria's ch e g Pincher
Mr F M Garda's b e m Lumination
Mr F M Garda's ch e m Grevillea
Mr A J DeSouza's b aus g Lord Merv
Mr D Gordon's ch aus g Ruby Tin
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Lord Carlton

THE VISITORS PLATE—Distance—1 1-4 miles

Mr D B Captain's ch e g San Remo
Zamindar of Sivagiri's bl aus h Black Douglas
Mr A N Dass b e h Ball maclude
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Five Crown
Mr A A Apcar's b a s g The Cockatoo
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Royal Scotland
Mr G K's ch n a m g Coat of Arms
Mr G K's ch e g Devereux
Mr J C Galstaun's ch e g Red Cell
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Britannia
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Maria Farina
Chief of Manavadar's br aus g Realm
H H Maharaja Jam Sahib's bl aus g Metal Boy
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e m Hamara
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch n am h Bulls Run
R R S' bl aus h Oakton
R R S' br aus h Apologue
Mr Kelso's br e m Hilerity
Mr Homi Bilimoria's b aus g Bright Metal
Mr Homi Billimoria's ch e g Ashanti Gold
Mr F M Garda's br e m Lady Erna
Mr A S Oomer's br e m Eva
Mr J C Smith's b or br aus m Lancasterite
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Solution
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Bambino

THE DESERT PLATE—Distance—1 mile

Zamindar of Sivagiri's b a g Brigand II
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Taj Imu ook
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Guinea Gold
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Cockeye
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0
Mr G K's ch a h Vilena 14-0
Mr G K's b a h Parliament
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree 13-3
Mr R S Forage's b a h Company 14-0
Mr Abdoola Faras' ch a h Artist
Mr Heath's ch a h Sir Hugo
Mr Heath's g a h Sir Visto
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic
Mr R R S' g a h Precious
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13 3-3-4
Mr R R S' ch a h Steward 14-0
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma
Mr Beg's b a h Famous
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Young Purvez
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent
Mr D G Dhere's ch a h Matheran 13-3-3-4
Mr M Goculdass, ch a h Jehangir 14 0
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Eefu dier
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Padsha
Captain Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3-1-2 by wire

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE—Distance—1 1-2 miles

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zainulmulook
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Cockeye
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Grand Duke
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Bushoosh
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily
Mr Ali bin Talib's and M Goculdass' b a h Measer
Mr R S Forage's g a h Lama 14-0
Mr R S Forage's b a h Muswood
Mr Abdoola Faras ch a h Artist
Mr J M Mistry's b a h Terror
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Well Done
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Zinfand 14-0
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma
Mr Beg's b a h Famous
Mr Julian's b a h Dawood Beg 14-0
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Padsha
Messrs M Goculdass' and A Nanjee's b a h Shawcut
Messrs M Goculdass' and A Nanjee's b a h Thaboor

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance—about 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Singer 13 3-3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Zooppokaharr late Sir'aka 13-3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Secretary 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Vazar 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Chichester 13-3
Mr R S Forage's g a h Shanwar 13-3
Mr Abdoola Faras ch a h Rare 14-0
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13 3
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Electric 13 3 1-4
Messrs Mujid Jurji's and A S Oomer's ch a h Little Laffy 13.3-1-2
Aga Mirza Ahmed and A S Oomer's b a h Red Flower 13 3 1-2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Beg's ch a h Sharar 13 3 1-2
Mr Aboobaker A Rehman's g a h Good Morning 13 2 1-4
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Massall 13 3 3-4
Mr Yussuff bin Esa's g a h Ordinary 13 3 1-2
Mr J R Raja's b a h Mesahim 13-3
Mr Julian's b a h Sinclair 13 3 3-4
Mr A Rahimtoola's g a h Zuffer Beg 14-0
Mr D G Dhere's ch a h Matheran 13 3 3-4
Mr D G Dhere's g a h Little Sanaya 13-3
Mr J Baron's ch a h Toronto 13 3 3-4
Mr M Goculdass b a h Bay Middleton 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' b a h The Brat 13-3

Second Entries close on Tuesday, 8th August, 1911.

J H Hughes, Major Ag. Secretary W I T C

Race Course Poona, July 25.

"Dean Swift," Mr. J. B. Joel's wonderful old horse, won his twelfth and last race at Goodwood on the 28th July. It was the Chesterfield Cup, the principal handicap of the day. "The Dean," as he is familiarly known, is ten years old, and his wonderful exploits during his eight years on the Turf, have made him the most popular horse in England. He has taken part in sixty-two races, winning twelve of the total value of £9,653.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 21.

The rainfall has continued nearly general in north-east India except in Assam, in the east of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, but has decreased in the submontane districts of the Punjab. A few falls are reported from Gujarat and the south of the Peninsula. To-day's total rainfall is nearly double the normal amount, but this is largely due to some very heavy falls on the Arakan coast. The chief amounts are:—Tavoy reports six inches; Moulmein, one and a-half; Bassein, three; Kyaukpyu, four; Akyab, sixteen; Lashio, Bhamo and Derhampore, two; Chittagong, eight; Barisal, three; Narayanganj, four: Gaya, one and a half; Darbhanga and Gorakhpur, two; Raipur, one; Pachmarhi, Mangalore and Calicut, one and a half; and Cuddalore, two.

The forecast shows a decrease in the rainfall in the United Provinces and on the Arakan Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's China mail steamers "Delhi," Captain Bradshaw, which arrived in harbour on Sunday reports having experienced moderate to fresh westerly wind with frequent rain squalls.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 21st AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally to destroy bollworm. Cotton plants showing bolls, but irretrievably ruined by drought. Insects doing harm. Cotton crop estimate 10 annas in a rupee. Food-grains prospects gloomy; sowing six annas so far; no time left for further sowings.

Mooltan.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Cawnpore.—Rain general over district. Crop prospects improving.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains sowing backward. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower and crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain; sometimes looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain; sometimes showery. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and crop making good progress. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton plants flourishing.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Insects doing harm.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	44·86	47·14	47·38	44·96
Monday, 21st August	0·09	0·06	0·08	0·05
Total	44·95	47·20	47·46	45·01
Same date last year	57·54	50·40	51·80	41·25

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 21.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill.	In. cts. 0·09	In. cts. 40·22	In. cts. 62·70	In cts. 53·41

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (20th)	94·3	86·0	...	0·00
Jask	90·3	80·3	...	0·00
Muskat	...	...	...	0·00
Multan	100·3	85·5	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	92·9	75·9	...	8·91
Lahore	99·4	81·2	...	3·24
Sirsa	104·8	87·0	...	2·42
Ambala	89·5	74·9	0·31	8·66
Delhi	97·0	79·8	...	5·26
Agra	98·5	83·0	...	2·10
Mainpuri	98·3	78·1	...	4·83
Jhansi	88·5	76·0	0·11	5·89
Cawnpore	91·7	77·9	0·04	4·87
Allahabad	88·6	75·0	0·27	7·05
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	86·0	79·0	...	0·06
Ajmer	95·9	79·2	...	2·01
Jaipur	96·2	78·1	...	9·13
Kotah	93·6	77·6	...	8·91
Bhuj	88·5	75·5	0·05	1·62
Dwarka	84·3	78·2	...	1·73
Veraval	79·1	76·3	0·10	5·11
Rajkot	87·1	70·0	0·26	8·50
Bhavnagar Para	90·5	76·0	0·08	4·50
Surat	82·4	75·1	0·25	15·77
Ahmedabad	80·6	74·7	0·18	7·35
Deesa	88·8	78·9	...	8·05
Neemuch	89·4	73·0	...	9·35
Indore	81·1	71·1	0·05	10·33
Jubbulpore	74·3	71·3	0·32	24·29
Saugor	75·3	71·1	0·66	21·84
Hoshangabad	81·6	72·4	0·13	16·64
Khandwa	87·2	75·1	...	7·63
Akola	89·7	73·1	...	16·09
Amraoti	87·8	74·3	...	14·65
Nagpur	86·8	74·3	0·05	31·64
Chanda	90·5	75·5	...	29·96
Raipur	88·7	72·6	1·16	39·16
Bombay	85·0	77·6	0·05	40·01
Ratnagiri	84·3	77·4	0·05	53·27
Mormugao	86·0	74·7	0·60	61·08
Karwar	82·7	76·0	0·11	62·29
Malegaon	87·9	70·6	0·08	16·16
Ahmednagar	85·1	67·5	...	14·68
Poona	81·9	70·3	0·06	11·04
Sholapur	92·3	69·1	...	11·86
Bijapur	88·2	68·3	...	7·91
Belgaum	26·3	68·0	0·26	29·11
Aurangabad	84·7	66·2	...	16·26
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·4	72·7	...	20·54
Hyderabad	88·3	71·2	...	15·50
Mangalore	81·8	68·8	1·34	76·94
Calicut	79·3	75·1	1·35	67·62
Cochin	84·3	74·2	1·00	59·86
Colombo	88·0	74·0	0·44	9·14
Masulipatam	95·3	80·2	0·18	11·78
Bellary	95·0	73·8	...	1·47
Cuddapah	99·3	78·1	...	6·32
Madras	95·0	76·5	0·01	2·48
Bangalore	83·3	66·8	0·01	8·43
Coimbatore	89·4	71·3	...	10·09
Trichinopoly	101·6	78·3	...	1·31
Negapatam	98·0	75·5	0·20	3·28

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·31" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Sirsa and Delhi; the minimum is also above normal at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jhansi has had 0·11" and Allahabad 0·27." Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in slight defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Kotah and Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general but light rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar with the exception of the extreme northern districts; Ahmedabad has had 0·18". Surat 6·25", Rajkote 0·26" and Verawal 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are generally equal to the average. Day temperature is in slight excess at Deesa and Neemuch and in slight defect at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the eastern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0·32", Saugor 0·66". Hoshangabad 0·13", and Raipur 1·16". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·60" of rain and Karwar 0·11". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·26 inches of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—There has been a slight extension of precipitation northwards in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Rainfall has decreased in the north Konkan, the United Provinces and in the submontane districts of the Punjab; in the last mentioned area Ambala is the only station reporting rainfall. In the south Konkan, Malabar and the north-eastern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces, nearly general rain has fallen. In the Bombay Deccan, Belgaum is the only station reporting precipitation of importance. Light local showers have fallen also on the Coromandel Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and local rain in the Konkan, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few showers may occur in the United Provinces, the east Punjab and possibly in the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 21st August, was 29·773 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE SPEED OF DESTROYERS.

The decision of the Admiralty to increase the designed speed of some of the boats of the 1910-11 programme will not create any surprise, says the "Naval and Military Gazette." In view of the speed of the last few German destroyer programmes, especially those which are turbine-driven, such a step was but natural. In his paper on turbines at the recent meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, Sir Charles Parsons reminded the members that the marine turbine was first introduced into a German destroyer towards the end of 1902, when the S 125 was ordered to be fitted with it. Soon after this boat was completed, another new destroyer, G 137, having double the engine power of the S 125, was fitted with turbines designed for 30 knots, although 33·03 knots was attained on a three hours run. Since then every destroyer has been turbine-driven, and the German Admiralty have adopted other types besides the Parsons turbine, especially those of German design. Although the designed speed remained at thirty knots, several of the boats in the 1907-8 and 1908-9 programmes reached between thirty-three and thirty-four knots on trial. In the twelve boats authorised in 1909-10, the designed speed was increased to 32·5 knots The speed provided for in British destroyers during this same period has varied in the opposite direction, the Tribal class, the last of which were authorised in 1907-8, and which were designed for thirty-three knots being followed by the "Beagle" class, designed for twenty-seven knots and by the 'Acorn" class with the some designed speed. A designed speed of twentys-even knots is also provided for in the fourteen destroyers of last year's programme designed by Sir Philip Watts, but the remaining seven will have higher speeds. The "Archer" and Attack, designed by Yarrow, will have a speed of twenty-eight knots; the Acheton and Ariel, by Thornycroft, twenty-nine knots; the "Badger and Beaver," by Parsons, thirty knots; and the Firedrake, Burcher and Oak, also designed by Yarrow thirty-two knots. It will be seen, therefore, that we are still somewhat behind the German boats in the matter of speed, providing, of course, that the trial conditions are the same in both cases. It would also appear, from the recent appearance of the second destroyer flotilla, that there are occasions when it is inexpedient to drive the boats at the full speed given them. It would be interesting, in view of what happend to the "Acorn" class boats, to learn why there is such a great difference in the trial conditions of British destroyers, as it has always been said that what was relinquished in speed in the "Acorn" type was compensated for by seagoing, qualities.

DESTRUCTION OF FISH IN THE THAMES.

The tidal waters of the Thames have been the scene of a serious destruction of fish, which have been seen floating dead in large numbers in the Chiswick, Isleworth, Richmond, and other districts. At Richmond it is stated that "millions" of dead fish have been met with. The fish include dace, roach, bream, barbel, and eels, and there have been some large specimens among them. The cause of the mortality is not definitely known, but it may be due to the intense heat affecting the temperature of the water. Tar from the roads is also suspected At a meeting of the Conservators of the River Thames, on July 31, a discussion took place as to the reported wholesale destruction of fish in the river. Mr. H. W. Russell said that it had been suggested that the trouble had arisen either from the introduction of tar from the tar-sprayed roads or the abnormal heating of the water due to the hot weather. He suggested that the question should be referred to the River Purification Committee, and that an analysis of the water should be made. Sir Robert Bucknell said that there had been a report as to the destruction of some fish at Esher, which had occupied the attention of the committee. They had endeavoured to see if the heat had had any effect there. It was suggested, however, that there was an affluent which had caused some destruction, and a sum of £5,000 was being spent by the local authority in improving it. The committee will continue their inquiries as to the effect of heat on fish.

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Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., has been elected a vice-president of the Royal Colonial Institute.

No fewer than 550 fires broke out in London during the month of July—a record number.

Bishop Montgomery acknowledges having once tasted the durian, and describes its taste as that of a "French custard passed through a gaspipe."

The Bill of the City Corporation for the construction of St. Paul's Bridge and the reconstruction of Southwark Bridge was on Aug. 2, before Lord Donoughmore, Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, as an unopposed measure, and was ordered to be reported to the House for third reading.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODERN LAVISHNESS.

I often wonder, says a mail week correspondent, in what part of the universe the master mind that rules the affairs of fashion and directs her ever-changing aspects dwells and has its being. Its local habitation is popularly supposed to lie in the neighbourhood of Paris, but wherever it really may be, it does well to hide its address, for never have dress allowances been so sorely put to it to strain their resources, never has poor Woman had such demands made on her as in the present season. In what our mothers call their "young days," there was a certain proportion of articles of apparel which could be relied upon to remain stationary, as it were; gloves, hats, veils, for instance, knew little or no change. The careful manager laid in her stock when a favourable opportunity occurred, secure in the knowledge that it would remain sufficiently up-to-date. But to-day those who guide the wheel see to it that every trifle we wear is as chameleon-like in its changes as our frocks and hats. In addition, every gown must have its complement of shoes, stockings, belts, hats, and sunshades to match, none of which is ever likely to be entirely worn out.

THE WILES OF VEILS.

The latest article which fashion has ordained shall have its little moods like the rest is the veil. The white veil has come into its own again, as it deserves, for it hides a multitude of complexional sins, and may even, if carefully selected, take several years off one's age. To wear one that is heavily patterned requires a bright colour beneath it; those with a border are kinder and less obtrusive in their effect. The black Chantilly "fails," as the shopwalkers delight to call them still, can be quite provocative on the right sort of hat, but woe betide the woman who purchases indiscreetly, for they can convert one into a monument of bereavement and mourning if one is not wary. My advice is to insist on a fine, light ground and let the pattern be not too close or heavy. There is a certain half-moon design in the patterned veilings which I have found to be particularly subtle in effect; it has a certain Eastern touch, quite appropriate in what is really an Oriental garment. The Americans are responsible for a distinct type of veil—the floating veil—that is so becoming to the regular of feature and so difficult to wear with grace. It seems to want the tall straight line, a certain severity of style that saves it from ultra fluffiness.

MILLINERY PROPHECIES.

I have been vouchsafed a glimpse of some of the new autumn hats. I gather that tulle—tulle in every conceivable shade, tulle arranged in every conceivable manner, is to distinguish our headgear for some-time to come. Many of the hats have no other trimming; bow on bow of the diaphanous substance covers the whole edifice to an extraordinary height. With the adaptability, for which the sex is noted, we shall no doubt manage to look quite charming in these erections when the time arrives. But let all idea of home millinery vanish, for the tulle must be arranged with art or else that way will madness lie. The undertrimmed hat that erst-while rejoiced in its meagre decoration of one feather or a single quill seems to be departing, and, though hats may be growing less in size, they are likely to increase in elaboration. The long spiky wheat-ears in a variety of colours, that show a fine defiance of Nature, seem to have come to stay; a really clever toque in navy blue boasted a bunch so arranged as to allow the tops to wave freely like a small aigrette. The narrow velvet band in a contrasting shade, placed below the brim, makes its appearance on a number of the models with excellent effect. A grey hat with a gracefully curving brim particularly took my fancy: below the brim the black band of velvet matched the black velvet cherries above, a touch that somehow reminded me irresistibly a Aubrey Beardsley. I long to try the effect of an inch-wide of ermine on a black velvet hat, or a band of sable below a banana felt. The winter will have its compensations after all!

MISTAKEN PERTINACITY.

I am a peaceable woman if not roused; but I must confess that I find the methods of the average shop sorely trying. Not to be allowed to walk harmlessly through the showrooms without being accosted at every turn by saleswomen and shopmen with inquiries as to one's "pleasure" is disconcerting in the extreme, especially in the hot weather, when tempers and patience are apt to be equally short. My "pleasure" is to contemplate, to ruminate, so to speak, and against this all shopdom appears to conspire. Why don't we profit by the example set us by the American and French stores which encourage us to wander at our own sweet will? There is not a woman living who can't be relied upon to waste more money if left alone than if someone is constantly exhorting her at her elbow. I deplore the ignorance of the feminine temperament displayed by the British shopkeeper!

THE MERITS OF CONTRAST.

Clorinda has just called, clad in what I may term a miracle of becoming impracticability. The dress has the inevitable underskirt—in this case of Saxe-blue taffetas—and the short tunic to the knees is of white lingerie bordered with the silk. To wear with this is a short bolero coat, likewise of silk, with a broad sailor collar of lingerie. The lingerie hat has a big floppy rosette of blue tulle, and I wonder, all the time I contemplate her most ravishing appearance, whether the whole has to visit the cleaners every time the muslin gets soiled. But when the result is so pleasing, why ask tactless questions? Silk and muslin are undeniably charming together, so why not live, eat, and be merry? It is some years ago now since Miss Marie Tempest first introduced the combination in a truly delightful gown of white muslin worn with a cherry coatee of glace silk, and its charms were immediately recognised. They are akin to the merits of lace and fur, chiffon and velvet,—merits which have their roots in the delights of contrast. Hence, no doubt, also, the charms of those ethereal wraps of ninon which make no pretensions to serving either for protection from dust or from cold, but which are wholly delightful all the same. For clothes are the one fitting opportunity for discarding logic and throwing reason to the winds. And of this opportunity we seem to take full advantage at present.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

We take the following from the "Army and Navy Gazette":—It is doubtful if India would gain very much by the completion of the railway to Baghdad, nor is it clear which terminus, beyond Baghdad, would be the best for the line (if it be completed) in the interests of India. The "Times" points out that Basra (Bussorah) from its sheltered position on the Shat-el-Arab, the junction stream of the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates, an already well-known waterway, has certain advantages. It would be cheaper to establish a terminus at Basra. But from the British point of view, Koweit is the one natural harbour open to the sea in the northern end of the Persian Gulf which can be converted into an adequate port. And a Power holding command of the sea would probably be able to deal successfully with any attempt to close the port of Koweit to its trade that might be made from the land side. Turkey may not be well inclined towards Great Britain at present, but may need her offices nevertheless in a not distant future. It might, therefore, suit Turkey to pursue a more friendly policy towards British interests in the Persian Gulf than she has hitherto followed.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The result of the recent competition for commissions in his Majesty's Medical Service, which was held at the Royal Army Medical College and at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, from July 24 to 29, was announced on July 29. The following are the names of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit:—

	Marks
John Alexander Sinton, M B, B Ch, B A O (R U I), D P H Cantab, D T M (Liverpool)	3,806
Denis Fitzgerald Murphy, M B, B Ch, B A O (R U I)	3,721
Edward Randolph Armstrong, M B, Ch B, D T M (Liverpool), D P H (Cantab)	3,672
Charles James Stocker, M B, B C, B A Cantab, M R C S, L R C P	3,414
Eric Edward Doyle, L R C P and S Edin, L F P and S Glasg	3,346
Cyril Macdonald Plumptre, M R C S, L R C P	3,303
Archibald Wallace Duncan, M R C S, L R C P	3,299
Edward Austen Penny, M B, B S Lond, M R C S, L R C P	3,257
George Blenkhorn Harland, M B, B S, Lond	3,243
Leon Francis Brandenbourg, M B, C M Madras, M R C S, L R C P	3,233
John Edward Scudamore, M B, B S Lond	3,228
Henry Lewis Barker, M B, B S Lond, M R C S, L R C P	3,188

BY THE WAY.

SCOTTISH CRITIC ON ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

Professor J. Hepburn Millar is one of the most incisive Scottish critics of the day. A disciple of the late W. E. Henley, he has on various occasions given offence to the more perfervid of this countrymen. It was he who in a caustic article coined the now familiar phrase "Kailyard School." In his address on Francis Jeffrey, at the opening of the Edinburgh Vacation Courses, after referring to Jeffrey's accent and pronunciation, he went on to speak of the language of the educated classes in Scotland at the present day. The hard things he said may be forgiven him by his fellow-countrymen in respect of his still more severe criticism of English pronunciation. The indigenous accent of Essex, with its hideous corruption and perversion of vowel sounds, says Professor Hepburn Millar, has conquered London and the Home Counties and subdued Oxfordshire and Berkshire. It is, he declares, insinuating itself into the everyday speech of the upper classes, whose vowel sounds tend more and more to become sophisticated and dipthongal.

"HIGH CLIFFS OF MASONRY."

The "Art Atmosphere" of New York is discussed in an interesting article in the August number of the "Town Planning Review." The writer is Mr. Thomas Adams, who tells one frankly that, like many other intelligent foreigners and visitors, he went to the States with feelings of prejudice and doubt. Mr. Adams rather happily refers to the "skyscrapers" as "high cliffs of masonry." Travelling to America bent on making a study of housing and city planning conditions and ideas in that country, the "skyscraper" naturally played a prominent part in Mr. Adam's observation. "The Metropolitan Building with its forty storey tower, the Plaza Hotel with its twenty storeys rising in a solid square block on the southern side of Central Park, sufficiently prove that the high building may be artistically designed and expressed."

AN IMPRESSION OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.

Mr. Adams was pleased with the effects produced upon the artistic eye by New York Harbour: One can scarcely conceive a more beautiful and inspiring sight than New York Harbonr during certain perts of the night or day. The conglomeration of mixed types of cliff-like office and warehouse blocks collected round the Singer Tower, haphazard as has been its growth, and unseemly as are many of the units, has a strikingly artistic effect. Side by side with the Statue of Liberty it depicts the spirit of boldness the individuality, the enterprise, the restlessness, and shall I add the recklessness of the Amerian nation. That group of mountainous buildings is a symbol of the life of a great cosmopolitan people, as becoming and appropriate as the sombre domestic architecture of Edinburgh, the stately public buildings of ancient Athens, or the grace and charm of Paris. "Indeed, it would hardly be American were it not somewhat reckless and disordered. And so the skyscraper, however incongruous and ugly it might be in a European capital, is helping to create a new art atmosphere in America."

R. L. S. ON CIGARETTE SMOKING.

Sir H. T. Butlin's good word for the cigarette would have left Stevenson cold. He would have puffed away just as contentedly had the verdict been against the weed. For Stevenson, in his usual ill-health, was once expostulated with for his endless consumption of cigarettes. In vain. "Injurious? Oh, I don't know," he replied. "And yet I dare say it is; but, you see, as there are only a very limited number of things enjoyable in this world, these must be enjoyed to the utmost; and if I knew that smoking would kill me, still I would not give it up, for I shall surely die of something very likely not so pleasant." Enthusiasm worthy of a pipe-smoker!

DANGERS OF BREVITY.

Unfortunate conjunctions on the contents bills of newspapers have given rise to a good deal of amusement from time to time. Our own little slip, says the "Westminister Gazette" of mail week, was "Prime Minister Indisposed. Mr. Balfour to move a Vote of Censure," which, though it stated two undoubted facts, brought them into a connexion which suggested a closer relation that was intended. The most striking thing of this kind we recall was the bill: "Good News from China. Forty Missionaries Killed," with which a newspaper endeavoured to capture the public eye during the troubles about Pekin. There was good news from China that day, and there was a telegram relating to the death of missionaries. But even in the sub-editorial mind the two facts had no close dependence upon one another. Brevity may be the soul of wit, but the compulsory brevity of the contents bill is apt to lead to incongruity.

THE OLD-TIME SCOTCH EMIGRANT.

A Note, published in mail week, on the Canadian agents' coaxing of the Scotch emigrant, recalls another picture—that of the Scotch visitor to the America of the past. The following extract from a "New York Gazette" of 1774, illustrates the difference: Servants just arrived from Scotland, to be sold on board the "Commerce," Captain Fergusson, master, lying at the Ferry Stairs, among which are a number of weavers, taylors, blacksmiths, nailers, shoemakers, butchers, hatters, and spinsters 14 to 35 years of age. For terms apply to Henry White, or said master on board." Scotchmen, on emigration bent, do not stand where they did!

EAST COAST FEVER.

A telegram received from Cape Town stating that a remedy has been discovered for East Coast fever will, if correct, prove a great boon to the farmers and natives of South Africa's, who have many of them been ruined by the ravages of this terrible scourge. South African stock is peculiarly susceptible to various diseases. At one time previous to 1896, stock-farming was perhaps the most remunerative form of agriculture in South Africa, but in that year the herds of the farmers were decimated by rinderpest, which was prevalent in the country for over five-years. No sooner had this pest subsided than it was followed by East Coast fever, which has taxed and baffled the ingenuity of every veterinary surgeon in South Africa. Mr. Joseph Baynes, C. M. G., one of South Africa's most progressive agriculturalists, succeeded in saving nearly all his herds of cattle by building dipping tanks on his property, in which the cattle were immersed for a short period, thus rendering them immune.

THE WANING SUMMER.

In the days of unusual heat and glorious sunshine which we have been experiencing, says a Home writer, it is not easy to imagine that summer has been on the wane. Yet if one may take the dictum of those who can speak definitely on the matter, such is unhappily the case. Here is what the "Agricultural Economist" says: Without a doubt summer power is daily weakening; now there are many symptoms of the wane, among which the scarlet livery of the creeper by the window is not the least prominent. Here and there one must take notice of a note of despair, although many sunny days are before us. The chief sign of the coming coldness is the commencement of the southern movement of our migrants. It is surprising how few people note this. How many persons notice the absence of the swifts or the ceasing of the cuckoo's cry, the going of the warblers or the silence of the night jar? Just think of the familiar sounds that have ceased in the last few weeks. Now listen to the new ones, among which the most plaintive is the song of the robin, and if you listen to him morning by morning you will be surprised how rapidly he improves. Soon he will be the leading songster of the hedgerow. One is bound to admit, in justification to ourselves, that this is a rather severe test for the dwellers in a big city. We can hardly be expected to listen for the new sounds and to miss familiar ones when so many of us have such few opportunities of hearing them.

M. FALLIERES AND THE PRINCESS JULIANA.

Monsieur Fallieres, the President of the French Republic, went to Holland and came back without seeing the little Princess Juliana, the two-year-old idol of the Dutch people. The little Princess was away from the bustle and excitements of a State visit to her parents at Amsterdam, and had been sent by her mother to Loo. The President was much disappointed at not seeing her; but as some compensation Queen Wilhelmina has had a portrait of her daugther, surrounded with the toys which M. Fallieres brought for her, specially taken and sent to him.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A VISIT TO ERIN.

The Eighty Club, which once visited Buda Pesth on a tour which combined instruction with amusement, are wise in planning a visit to Ireland to study the Irish problem on the spot. They are equally wise in omitting Ulster from their itinerary, for they might be made cognisant of some inconvenient facts in that part of the world. It is understood that Mr. Redmond will not accompany them on their travels, he being convinced with good reason that their report will be a foregone conclusion, not altogether unfavourable to his views.

THE SIGNATORIES.

Mr. Bryce and M. Jusserand, who, in mail week, signed Arbitration Treaties on behalf of their respective countries, are both at least as well known to literateurs as to politicians. Both, too, have done their best work in investigating the conditions of countries other than their own. Mr. Bryce is, of course, famous for his books on the Holy Roman Empire and the American Constitution, and M. Jusserand is one of the finest Shakespearean scholars living. It is to him, too, that we owe the best account of English travel in the fourteenth century. M. Jusserand has held his present post since 1902.

PROFESSOR BEGAS.

Though comparatively unknown outside his own country, Professor Reinhold Begas, whose death in his 80th year is announced, was a personage of immense importance in modern German art. It fell to his lot to execute a number of important official pieces of sculpture. The most conspicuous work of his is the bronze statue to Bismarck in front of the Reichstag building, and he is also responsible for some of the much criticised figures in the Siegesallier. Indeed, those Berlin statues, which are not due to Reinhold Begas, appear to be from the chisel of his brother Karl. The two men are good illustrations of inherited talent, for they are the sons of Frederick William IV.'s Court painter.

TOFFEE OR NO TOFFEE.

The discussion as to the good or evil done to children by sweets proceeds vigorously in the Press, and the arguments for or against seem to us about equal. But let us not commit the error of believing that children are going to be argued out of their pennyworth of toffee, and even in hospitals, we believe, they give chocolate in the children's wards. The doctors give it as a medicine; the patients are seldom known to object to that kind of physic.

A BROKEN BOTTLES PARTY.

Yet another Socialist party! Mr. Victor Grayson, disgusted with the Independent Labour party, the Fabians, the Socialist party of Great Britain, and the Social Democratic party, now intends to start his own British Socialist party. He intends it to be patriotic and to ignore popular shibboleths; and he is optimistic enough to hope that differences of opinion "can be settled among ourselves when the time comes." Not by the broken bottles method, one hopes or the last state of the Socialists may be worse than the first. And be it remembered that the Socialist candidate at Bethnal Green only secured a hundred odd votes out of seven thousand.

"GEORGE BARNWELL" IN BARBADOS.

A correspondent writes, with reference to a dramatic critic's remarks as to the vogue of "George Barnwell," that George Washington saw that popular play when he visited Barbados in 1751. He observed that "the character of Barnwell and several others were said to be well performed;" but he does not appear to have criticised the play further. One does not at the moment recall any other recorded occasion of Washington having visited the theatre. There were few theatres in Virginia in colonial days and later in his career Washington had little time for such diversions.

THE CHILDREN'S MONTH.

It was a happy idea to open the Serpentine from one o'clock onwards to the school children of London. Every day a great swarm of urchins makes its way to the banks of the lake, there to spend a happy afternoon. Tragedies occur, of course; good boots, for example, tend to be annexed while their owners are in the water. But in general everybody is happy, far happier than they would be if doomed to play in a back street. There is, however, one thing missing, and that is a kiosk near the bathing place where the children could lay out the pennies with which many of them are provided in buns and sweets and lemonade.

THE POETRY OF MOTION.

The rivalry, between the London carrying companies, has its amusing and even its poetical side. The Tubes have introduced a new metre into English literature with their couplet:—

"Underground to anywhere!
Quickest way, cheapest fare"—

a metre that Professor Saintsbury would probably term a Rhymed Tubelet. Now the omnibuses have followed suit with a similar excursion into literature chanting the joys of the open air. Perhaps the chauffeurs will soon hand in sonnets on the excellence of their vehicles, or an excursus on the legitimacy of Extras in Terza Rima.

MR. C. B. FRY AND THE "MERCURY."

The statement that Mr. C. B. Fry's hesitancy to accept the M. C. C.'s invitation to captain the cricket team for Australia is due to his interest in the "Mercury" training-ship will have come as a surprise, says the "Westminster Gazette." only to those who do not know how deep is Mr. Fry's interest in that institution. It is not too much to say that Mr. Fry considers the Mercury to be the serious business of his life; and when it is realised that 96 per cent, of the boys from the ship enter the Navy as "higher ratings"—i. e., as picked sailors—the important character of the work which Mr. Fry is doing in this way is not to be disputed. Certainly Mr. Fry himself has no sort of doubt as to the undertaking which has been handed on to him by the founder. "It is," he said at a small meeting some months ago, "absolutely the right kind of institution for boys. The boy is a complicated animal, but not too complicated, and the man who founded the "Mercury" saw that what makes him a man is character. And character is not formed by good advice, by sermons. It is formed by the doing of the things that make for character, by the daily assumption and practice of responsibility. This is the educational ideal of the "Mercury," and in that sense I know of no other school like it." The undertaking has unfortunately not yet recovered financially from the death of the founder, two years ago.

LORD HUGH CECIL AND THE PREMIER.

The only question of practical politics that remains is whether or not the Prime Minister should be impeached for proposing to add to the number of peers. Lord Hugh Cecil seems to think that the peerage is a kind of disease, and that anyone who spread the disease is guilty of high treason. My own view, says the editor of "M. A. P.", is that noble lords, like Lord Hugh Cecil himself, are so quiet and modest, so orderly and gentle in their behaviour—especially to political opponents—that the more we have of these examples of good conduct the better it will be for the lower classes. Impeachment is, I find, "an exceptional, and now rare, form of procedure against criminals in England, in which the House of Commons are the prosecutors and the House of Lords the Judges." The sight of Lord Hugh Cecil leading Mr. Asquith, handcuffed, to the bar of the House of Lords, there to be judged by the Die-Hards and Hedgers, is one for which I suggest that grand stands might fairly be erected. Mr. Asquith does not often lose his head, but it is evidently in danger this time, unless indeed he prefers the hemlock, as recommended for all political emergencies by the "Daily Telegraph."

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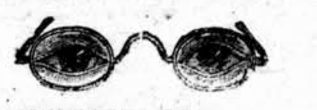
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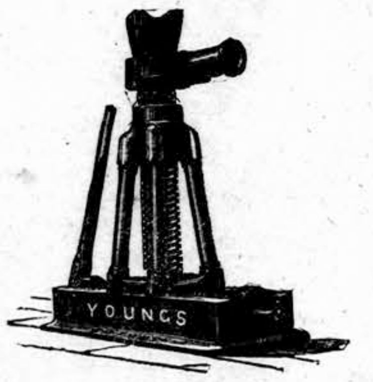

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